Mubarak lauds Saudi-Egyptian ties

CAIRO (R) - President Hosni Mubarak said Sunday that Egypt's relations with Saudi Arabia were "close, deep-rooted and brotherly." was speaking to reporters after holding two hours of talks with Saudi Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz, who stood by his side and acknowledged his remark. The two countries do not have formal relations. Saudi Arabia, along with most Arab countries, broke with Cairo after Egypt's treaty with Israel in 1979. Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh province and a brother of King Fahd, arrived in Cairo on Sunday to attend the opening of a touring exhibition depicting his country's economic and social develop-ment. Asked when diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia would be restored, Mr. Mubarak said: "Egypt's choice as the first Arab country (to see the Saudi exhibition) is very indicative of the close ties between the two countries." He said that Cairo's relations with all Arab countries were "very good and friendly, except with Libya and Syna but we do not try to stir trouble with them." On relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Muburak said Egypt would not relinquish its support for the Palestinian cause "but we can not condune any affront to the Egyptian citizen."

Volume 12 Number 3500

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AMMAN, MONDAY JUNE 15, 1987, SHAWWAL 19, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria I pound; Lebanon I pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Sharif Zaid returns

AMMAN (J.T.) - Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home on Sunday from the United Kingdom after a several day official visit during which he held talks with highranking military and civil officials, the Jordan News Agency Petra, reported. Petra said the talks Sharif Zaid had in Britain covered means of increasing the scope of bilateral cooperation and beistering relations. Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abn Taleb and senior military officers were at the airport to receive General Sharif Zaid.

New Saudi ambassador arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — The newly appointed Saudi ambassador to Jordan, Mohammad Fahd Al Eisa; arrived in Amman Sunday to assume office. Mr. Eisa, who succeeds Sheikh Sultan Ibrahim Al Sultan, said upon arrival that he was glad to have been chosen to serve in Jorden and added that he would do his best to perform his duties to the benefit of both Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Israel to reconsider higher-tuition fees

TEL-AVIV-(AP) — Israel's cabinet said Sunday it would reconsider a controversial decision to charge Israeli Arabs higher university tuition fees than Jewisb students who served in the army. The cabinet voted to set up a four-member ministerial committee to review the decision, widely condenned as anti-Arab. Under the plan, former soldiers would pay: \$1,050 a year, with other students, paying \$500 more. Atabs, who make up 3,500 of the 603000 students at Israel's governversities, boycotted classes and held demonstrations in protest at the decision. The presidents of all major Israeli universities said they would refuse to charge Arab students higher tui-

Vogel replaces Brandt as party head

BONN (AP) — West Germany's Social Democrats overwhelmingly elected Hans-Jochen Vogel as party chairman on Sunday to succeed Willy Brandt, the former chancellor who retired his party leadership after 23 years. Mr. Vogel, 61, the Social Democrats' parliamentary floor leader since 1983, was nominated to succeed Mr. Brandt in March and his election at a special party congress Sunday was largely a for-

Ethiopians vote in first polls since '74

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) -Millions of Ethiopians voted Sunday for the first time since a 1974 military revolution that overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie, ending centuries of feudal rule. Twenty million of Ethiopia's 44 million people were eligible to vote for candidates to a civilian egislature that will keep in power Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Hair Mariam and the clique of soldiers who ended Selassic's 45year reign. Col. Mengistn, the U.S. trained army officer who has headed a provisional military government since the revolution, has said the move to civilian rule will give more power to the

INSIDE

Greek Cypriot women cross buffer zone for first time in 13 years, page 2 King receives U.S. uni-

versity professors, page

 The Siniora syndrome - what is behind the

trend, page 4

Describication — what can be done, page 5 Scottish tournament

ends up in shambles, page 6 UAE oil income

Mr. Reagan has said be supplunges, page 7 ported efforts by private indi-viduals to arm the rebels but took • Seoul police clash with protesters, page 8 no part in such efforts.

King underlines role of well-founded education in national development

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday that the value of any educational system or educational institution always showed in its ability for development and flexibility so as to deal with the difficult challenges for improvement, innovation and modernisation.

He said that the educational process in the Kingdom had been at the centre of his attention. especially in recent years, and he was deeply happy about ongoing general reappraisal of the system being carried out hy specialised educational teams together with the Council of Higher Education and the Education Council at the Ministry of Education paving the way for a national conterence on

King Hussein was addressing a ceremony marking the graduation of the 22nd class of the University of Jordan at Al Hussein Youth City. The ceremony of pursuing bigher studies and in our weakness and our strength

AMMAN (J.T.) - His Royal

Highness Crown Prince Hassan

on Sunday chaired a top-level

meeting at the Prime Ministry on

the investment climate in the

country and the role of the pri-

vate sector in strengthening the

national economy and invest-

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Minis-

ter of Industry and Trade and

Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister

of Energy and Mineral Resources

Hisham Al Khatib, Planning

Minister Taher Al Kanaan, Cen-

tral Bank of Jordan Governor

Hussein Al Qasem, Planning

Ministry Secretary-General

Ziyad Fariz and Prince Hassan's

During the meeting, a review was made of the private sector's

role in encouraging Arab and foreign investments in Jordan and

setting up projects that would make Jordan a disringuished cen-

economic adviser.

Reagan

could face

approved of the diversion.

Nicaraguan government. Mr. Hamilton was asked in a

knew that money from secret

U.S. arms sales to Iran had been

diverted to the American-backed

"contra" rebels fighting the

television interview what Con-

gress's reaction would be if it was

found Mr. Reagan knew about

"I think it is likely that if that

and approved of the diversion.

occurred, and let us emphasise

them if, you vould have a demand

Mr. Hamilton said the memo

was the key document to deter-

mine if Mr. Reagan played a role in the diversion, but he added: "I

don't know if that memorandum

He said if Mr. Reagan had

received it, it would be a "smok-

ing gun" and would be a very

But he said it would be unclear

whether Mr. Reagan had broken

a law which restricted U.S. aid to

serious matter for Congress.

ever got to him or not."

for impeach ient proceedings,"

he replied.

the rebels.

poly Rajai Muasher, Finance

was held as part of the university's celebrations of its silver

The King voiced appreciation of the role of Jordanian universities in providing education for the young generation and expressed hope that they would support the general reappraisal of the educational system and also the general trend towards developing general education in the Kingdom.

"Those who enrol at the universities should be students who have acquired sufficient essential knowledge enabling them to accomplishments and reassess-tbink and analyse and be capable ment of nur work to determine

Prince Hassan, Rifai and ministers review

level of education among the graduates," the King said.

Education is in fact the industry of the future and we have to prepare the coming generations by seeking to provide knowledge with total impartiality and objecuvity, inside and outside the campus, and through sound and re-sponsible planning and recruiting manpower in various specialisatwns," he said.

Following are major excerpts of the King's speech;

"I share with you your happiness on your graduation and hope that you will achieve your aspired objectives and serve your nation. This is an opportunity that invokes ideas and thoughts about the past and the future. Looking on the past we remember that we have completed 25 years of the life of the University of Jordan and we are now celebrating the university's silver jubilee. This occasinn calls for a review of our

this way we can be sure of a high and so benefit from this experi-

"Looking towards the future we seek development and growth tbrough serious work and sound learning. We must in this respect look carefully into three basic issues which we must discuss with total impartiality and with objectivity. First we must discuss the subject of the number of our students who are now acquiring higher education in universities, the courses they are taking and the level of education they are receiving.

Two factors govern the number of students at the universines. One of them is the financial means, the quality of staff, installations, laboratories and other facilities. The second factor is the need of the five-year development plan of trained manpower, and the ability to absorb such power in different schemes included in the plan.

Because the universities in Jordan had been unable to cope with the huge number of school

(Continued on page 3) CAEU private sector role in encouraging investment to push for unified tax laws

AMMAN (Agencies) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will press ahead with attempts to unify the tax laws of all its 13 member countries. according to a final communique issued at the end of the CAEU's two-day session in Amman on Sunday.

The communique said that one aim of the unification of tax laws will be to prevent the double taxation of Arabs working abroad in other Arab states and ensure that they are taxed in ouly one

The communique underlined the importance of current efforts by the Arab Monetary Fund and various other Arab funds for increasing credit facilities given to various Arab countries to boost

The council, which seeks to integrate the economies of Arab states, said the communique that the CAEU's work has been ham-pered by lack of funds, as mem-ber states were \$4.82 million in arrears with their contributions.

The communique stressed the role played by the CAEU in promoting the economies of the Arab World and urged Arab member states to facilitate its

The communique said that the CAEU will hold its next ministerial meeting in Amman in December to discuss means of developing trade among Arab coun-

The delegates attending the meeting sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein voicing their appreciation for Jordan's support for the CAEU and the council's determination to pursue efforts to promote inter-Arab economic cooperation as a first step towards achieving an overall unity among Arab countries.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday presents degrees to graduating students of the University of held at the Sports City (photos by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Jordan after addressing the students at a ceremony

Tens of thousands of names dropped from voter lists after review of contests

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The names of nearly 50,000 voters have been crossed contested names in Amman Governorate and thousands more names are being dropped in the Kingdom's eight other governorates as committees entrusted with reviewing protests continue vetting names in voter lists. The final figures on the cancelled names should be available on Wednesday. The names will also be published in local papers for the attention of citizens.

Most of the contested voters' names were dropped for violating the Electoral Law by registering outside their designated constituency, Ministry of Interior were nearly 3,000 complaints, is completed.

re-register in their originally designated areas if they are to retain their right to vote. The process is expected to considerably bring out from voter lists out of 65,000 - down the number of registered voters.

Decisions taken by committees entrusted with complaints regarding the cancellation of names are not final according to the electoral law, the sources said. Citizens will have the chance to protest to the court of first instance between the 17th and 22nd of this month.

In Balqa Governorate, 9,679 names were contested out of rently studying these complaints for final decision by Wednesday. In Karak Governorate, there

sources said. These would have to and in Jerash 1,866; Ajloun 5.094; Mafraq 5.259; and Maan

Figures from Zarqa and Tafileh governorates were not immediately available. In frbid Governorate, 502 names were contested in Bani Kinana district and 170 in Qoura district,

Nearly 912,000 citizens in Jordan have registered for the forthcoming elections.

The decision by the government on May 24 to go ahead with plans to issue special voter cards for eligible voters was predicted hy some observers to bave a 83,143 registered voters and the negative impact on voter registraconcerned committees are curtion. The same observers believe that the number of registered voters was expected to drop further as the contesting process

Palestinians stage anti-Israeli march through Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM flag is outlawed by Israel, and (AP) — In the first ever antibecause black shows our sorrow by the occupation authorities, hundreds of Palestinians marched through Jerusalem on Sunday. carrying black flags chanting slogans and escorted by soldiers in

The march started near the walled Old City of Jerusalem and ended about a kilometre away in an Arab-owned playhouse in Jerusalem.

"Down with the Occupation" and "Steadfastness Until Victory" read the signs hoisted by some of the Arab men, children and women taking part in the

demonstration. C: organiser, Sari Nuseibeh. said t. was the first time a group of Palestinians had received an Israeli licence to carry out a march against Israel's occupation of Jerusalem, the West Bank and

march as a success and said he hoped it would be the first of that was distributed by organis-Israeli occupation.

"We carry black flags for two reasons, because the Palestinian the region."

Israeli demonstration permitred at the occupation," said Mr. Nuseibeh, a lecturer at Birzeit University.
Some 30 Israelis joined in the

march, and tourists, many snap-ping photographs, also walked alongside the Palestinians.

Among those who spoke at the rally at Hakawati was Israeli Arab legislator Mohammad a rally at the Hakawati Theatre, Miari, of the left-wing Progressive List for Peace Party.

Mr. Miari, speaking in Arabic to loud applause, called for a united Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. "Say no to the occupation," he urged the crowd.

The protesters also stood silently for a minute when one Palestinian leader urged the crowd to remember Arabs who have been killed by occupation

"Let this march be the first step the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Nuseibeh described the occupation and its policies," said in a joint, mass struggle against the a leaflet in Arabic and English many acts of passive resistance by ers. "The voices of the masses Palestinians against 20 years of will be raised high, demanding will be raised high, demanding justice, national dignity and inde-pendence for all the peoples of

want to question head of delegation that met PLO officials

group of Israeli activists returned Sunday from a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representatives in Hungary and their leader was immediately summoned for a

"Biton was summoned on suspicion that he violated the country's anti-terrorism law," the did not rule out the possibility.

his arrival at Tel Aviv's airport he planned to take advantage of parliamentary immunity from prosecution.

Mr. Biton said the Israeli and PLO delegations had made important progress during their

meetings in Budapest. "We succeeded in arriving at an agreement... the principal of which was a [Palestinian] state

alongside a (Jewish) state, and mnre than that, reciprocal recognition by each people of the other," Mr. Biton said on Israel army radio.

But other members of the leftist delegation told reporters that PLO representatives had not expressly mentioned recognition of

gates said was by no means a recognition of the state of Israel," said one delegate who demanded anonymity.

Mr. Biton said he would refuse to discuss his meetings with the police because "I don't think the police is or should be a party to such an important political

Mr. Biton called the Israeli law

(Continued on page 3)

the national and Arab economy, Prince Hassan conferred with the the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Prime Minister, Petra added. Italians begin voting in two-day election

call for impeachment WASHINGTON (R) - The chairman of the House of Representatives Iran-contra committee

said Sunday there could be a call for impeachment if it was found President Reagan approved the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan But Lee Hamilton, a Democrat, said that as yet he had no knowledge that a memorandum

outlining the diversion, written by fired White House aide Oliver North, had been given to Mr. Reagan and that Mr. Reagan had Mr. Reagan was denied he

Party leaders say the vote will be one of the most crucial in the 40-year history of Italy's republic and have appealed to the 45.5

The outcome of the election is

usher in a new period of instabilof the country.

The election raises an unpre-

be replaced by the opposition Communists, frozen out of gov-

Italy discouraged voting as peo-ple flocked to the beaches. The turnout was likely to pick up in the evening as Italians combine a trip to the polling station with the

cedented possibility that the Christian Democrats (DC) could be pushed into opposition for the first time since World War II and ernment since 1947.

tors to be the most uncertain since the war and the parties, especially the bigger groupings, are clearly worried by the predicted high level of abstentions. Officials said that in the first

Bright hot weather throughout

ROME (Agencies) — Italians be-gan voting Sunday in a two-day general election which could

tre exploiting all available re- said.

considered by many commenta-

four bours of voting turnout was 15.5 per cent, slightly below the figure for the same time at the last election in 1983 when total abstentions or spoilt votes reached a record 16 per cent.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan confers with Prime Minister

Zaid Rifai during a visit he paid the Prime Minister on Sunday to

chair a meeting on the investment climate in Jordan (Petra photo)

sources and capabilities to serve Prior to the meeting, Crown

ity and change the political face

The last opinion poll before the vote showed the Communists overtaking the DC as biggest party for the first time.

ising right-wing policies, kept his place, though his new job of secretary fnr Wales was seen as a demotion. The most noteworthy moves were the recall of Cecil Parkinson, once one of her most trusted secretary, and the resignation of Norman Tehhit, the party's chair-man who masterminded her re-

annual conference in Brighton in

Some political analysts specu-Inted he may have decided bis prospects of becoming party leader had dimmed after Mrs. Thatcher's victory and her declaration that she wanted to go

"on and on." Mrs. Thatcher is 61,

were busy preparing the government's programme for a third term in which she will continue of the state.

the second, Mrs. Thatcher now wants to reform education by allowing state schools to opt out of left-wing local authorities and giving parents more choice.

tackle housing, particularly in decaying inner-city areas, by allowing more tenants in public housing schemes to buy their homes or demand new landlords if unhappy

While Mrs. Thatcher dearly helieves she has a mandate to do all this, many commentators see worrying signs of increased divi-sions in Britain between North and South and rich and poor. In Scotland, hard hit by her

government's run-down of tradttional heavy industries, the Tories lost 11 of their 21 members of parliament and will face growing pressure for a devolved Scottish assembly.

ment is high. In contrast Labour were routed in London and the south-east, where most of the population, and the affluence, is concentrated. But in the end, enough people

clearly felt they were doing better under the Tories. As the pro-Tory Sunday Telegraph wrote: 'At least two thirds of the population have done very well under this government: If only

two thirds of them were to vote for it, it would be unbeatable. They did: It was." Mrs. Thatcher's victory has left

daunting task of rebuilding morale and trying to find a way of bearing her. Labour leader Neil Kinnock. who bas sought to give his party a more moderate image after their 1983 election debacle, beads a

Democrat Alliance with the

Mr. Kinnock badly wants to reform the system of electing Labour parliamentary candidates, which at present favours local party zealots and the big unions. His first major hurdle could be next month, when the Transport

million-strong electorate to cast traditional passeggiata (stroll). Thatcher preparing for third phase of right-wing programme

LONDON (R) - Britain's Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Sunday prepared a third phase of her drive to create a property-owning and share-holding society that she hopes will turn its back for ever

Armed with a huge majority of 101 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons over Labour and the Centrist Alliance after Thursday's election triumph, Mrs. Thatcher wasted no time in reorganising her cahinet for the task ahead.

Since it is already very much in her own image, only minor pruning rather than major surgery was needed, though she did take the opportunity of sacking leader of the House John Biffen, who has been critical of her. Surprisingly, Energy Minister

Peter Walker, the last remaining

of the cabinet "Wets" with re-

servations about her uncomprom-

ministers who resigned over a much-publicised affair with his

election for a third five-year Mr. Tebbit indicated he wanted to spend more time with his wife, left paralysed by an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb attack during the Tory Party's

Mr. Tebbit 56. Mrs. Thatcher and her ream

her drive to boost private enterprise, self-reliance and individual choice and roil back the influence After cutting the power of unions in her first term and denationalising state industries in

Mrs. Thatcher also wants to

with their local authority.

Labour and the Liberal-Social

The Tories also lost support in the major northern England cities such as Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle, where unemployparliamentary party with a strong left-wing flavour.

and General Workers' Union, the largest in Britain, debates the issue at their annual conference. Most of the motions are reported to oppose the reform.

Israeli police

TEL AVIV (Agencies) - A

police inquiry.

Legislator Charlic Biton of the Communist Party, who headed the 21-member Israeli delegation. was presented with a summons to appear before police investigators in 10 days, a police spokeswoman

spokesman told AP. She said no other members of the delegation had been summoned so far but Mr. Biton told reporters upon

"I will use my immunity to the fullest." Mr. Biton said. "I was elected, and I have been granted parliamentary immunity to allow me to do things like this."

"What the (Palestinian) dele-

Greek Cypriot women cross buffer zone for first time in 13 years

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Greek Cypriot women brushed U.N. peace force troops aside Sunday and crossed enmasse into the buffer zone splitting war-divided Cyprus for the first time since the 1974 Turkish invasion.

Ahout 400 women in the 'women walk home" demonstration were preveoted by extensive minefields however from advancing another 200 metres to enter the Turkish-occupied region, on the other side of the huffer zooe.

The aim of the march was to hreak through the heavily fortified "Attila Line" and the U.N.patrolled no-man's-land dividing the Greek Cypriot controlled south from the Turkish-occupied oorth of the east Mediterranean

The general purpose was to protest against the 13-year-old de-facto partition and the Turkish refusal to allow any of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in the

"We come in peace," proclaimed huge cloth hanners in English and Turkish carried at the head of the advancing column. Many of the women marchers wearing coloured summer dresses

also held up large white flags. The women walked across empty fields on the outskirts of Nicosia, jumping over a series of Greek Cyrpriot fortifications, narrow infantry trenches and deep anti-tank ditches, to reach

the U.N.-patrolled huffer zone. Blue-helmeted troops of the Swedish and Austrian contingents of the United Nations peace force in Cyprus, UN-FICYP, blocked their further progress, warning there were

By Alistair Lyon

Reuter

RMEISH, Lebanon — Trapped

on Israel's doorstep are 100,000

forgotten Lehanese whose im-

poverished land has become a

twilight zone for Middle East

"We live in a locked box," was

how Aida Rizkallah, a Christian

housewife from Alma Shaab vil-

lage, summed up life in Israel's

For Israel, the 10-kilometre

ide strip that snakes 120

kilometres from the Mediterra-

nean coast to the foothills of

Mount Hermon is a front-line

defence against guerrilla attacks

by Palestinians, leftists and Ira-

nian-inspired Shi'ite Muslims.

self-proclaimed "security zone"

combatants.

deprivation.

in South Lebanon.

Turkish minefields ahead. "We want to return to our homes. Get out our way," the women marchers shouted, scuffling with the peacekeepers and

brushing them aside. Two peaceforce officers, Capt. Klaus Gotthold of the Swedish contingent and Major William Peto of the British contingent shouted at the womeo who had hroken through the U.N. lioe to

stop, "or you will be hlown up."
About 100 peacekeepers regrouped hastily and formed a human chain by locking arms, successfully blocking a further

'We don't mind if some of us die, we want to prove this line doesn't exist for us," some women shouted, trying to break through the line.

Calmer demonstrators prevailed on them to quieten down. "We have achieved our objective, to cross the line, if there were no minefields we would have gone all the way," Cleopatra Payata, a theology student who is ooe of the organisers of the walk told the demonstrators.

The womeo then squatted on ground under the hlazing midday sun in a temperature of 38C. (100F.) for about an hour. They hoped somehody might approach them from the Turkish side for "a friendly exchange of views," one

of the organisers said. About a dozen armed Turkish soldiers observed patrolling a

At the frontier, dirt roads run

alongside an electrified fence.

Fortified posts bristling with

antennae protect neat, red-tiled

Israeli settlements a stone's throw

Helicopters huzz like insects in

the clear blue sky as troop car-

riers grind along dusty, battered

roads. Their unsmiling crews

wave Lehanese drivers to the

verge - even here in Israel's

well-protected backyard, suicide

Christian and some Muslim

border villages have long made

common cause with Israel against

the Palestinians, furnishing re-cruits for the pro-Israeli South

Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

Few have closer links to Israel

They say the collapse of the

Lebanese pouod has destroyed

car bombs are feared.

from Lebanon.

Forgotten Lebanese live in southern 'twilight zone'

ridge ahout 400 metres away kept their distance however.

The organisers had declared earlier their plan was to cross into the Turkish-occupied region to deliver a writteo protest to the Turkish emhassy.

Since they were unable to cross they asked the United Nations to deliver their protest.

"The protest demands the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the 65,000 colonisers brought to North Cyprus from the Turkish mainland to settle in our homes." Miss Payata said. The protest is also against Tur-

key's refusal to implement a series of U.N. Security Council resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the return of the Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes.

"A few days ago (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan called for the dismantling of the shameful Berlin Wall. Why doesn't he come to Cyprus to demand the dismantling of this shameful line that prevents us from returning to our homes," said Adila Hajiyanni, a German woman from Hamhurg, married to a Greek Cyp-

"I have lived in Cyprus for 30 years and I want to return to my home in Famagusta with my children and grandchildreo," she addded. Famagusta is one of the major towns under Turkish

occupation. The Attila Line has prevented contact between the two island communities for the past 13

Freedom of movement is prevented by the Turkish troops and the Turkish Cypriot authorities who formed a breakaway state in the north in Nov. 1983.

"Tohacco isn't worth growing

any more," shrugged Karim Al

Alim, the elderly village mukhtar (headman). "A kilo (2.2 pounds)

sells for about half the cost of a

Rmeish has enlisted 400 of its

sons in the Israeli-paid SLA,

They earn a minimum of \$100 a

month, a high income in terms of

the much-depreciated local cur-

rency and about four times the

average pay of their militia ene-

The SLA, backed by around ,000 Israeli troops, has up to

2,500 Christians, Shi'ites and

Druze, with a fighting core of

700, according to an independent

The source said anti-Israel mili-

tants have some sympathisers

among Shi'ites in the horder

zone, but Israeli security is too

tight to permit sustained guerrilla

Scores of militiamen deserted

from the SLA early this year after

Iranian-trained Hizbollah (Party

military source in the south.

pack of cigarettes."

mies to the north.

activity there.



Paper implicates ranking officers in Karami killing

SHARJAH, United Arah Emirates (AP) - The radical newspaper Al Khaleej on Sunday im-plicated ranking Lebanese military and security officers in the June 1 assassination of Premier Rashid Karami, and claimed Israel participated in the plan.

The paper, in a dispatch from Damascus, the Syrian capital, quoted unidentified sources close to the investigation panel as claiming Col. Samir Harb, second in command of the Lehanese Air Force, had met with Israeli officers to devise and oversee the

assassination plan. Mr. Karami died when a bomb believed to have been planted in his helicopter seat, exploded in the air minutes after taking off from Tripoli, his hometown in North Lehanon on his way to

The helicopter pilot was seriously injured in the explosion, but the co-pilot managed to bring the aircraft to the Christian-controlled Halat airstrip midway be-tween Tripoli and Beirut.

The helicopter had taken off from the Adma Airbase near Jounieh in the Christian heartland north of Beirut to pickup Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim who had resigned from his post three weeks earlier. This sparked Mus-

of God) fighters inflicted heavy

casualties in a wave of attacks.

But increased Israeli support

and the lure of payment in dollars

have since boosted recruitment,

dler's interest in his Kalashnikov

rifle, squats with black-clad

womenfolk sifting grain on the

porch of a one-storey concrete

"His father was killed a few

months ago fighting for the

SLA," one of the women ex-

to feed, so Georges had to join up

Rucish's history of ties to

Israel stems partly from the anti-

pathy of its Maronite population

to the Palestinian commandos

whose presence in the early 1970s

drew the south into damaging

confrontation with its powerful

Georges, 17, fending off a tod-

residents said.

house in Rmeish.

in his place."

lim charges that the bomh may have had been rigged into the helicopter at Adma. The paper said Col. George

Shahwan, director of the Air Force Military Security, was in on the assassination conspiracy in the placeing and execution

Maj. Ghassan Toma, of the General Security Department, also took part in the assassination, Al Khaleej quoted the same

sources as claiming.

Maj. Joseph Khdeij, a close confident of the head of the military intelligence, Col. Simon Kassiss, is also a suspect, according to the paper.

Al Khaleej claimed that Khdeii played a role in an attempt on the life of caretaker Premier Salim Al Hoss 18 months ago.

The paper said investigators were "asking questions about a possible role" in the Karami assassination hy Maj. Darwish Hobeikah, commander of the Adma Airbase. But it said the investigators stopped short of citing Hobeikah as a suspect.

Former army commander Gen. Ibrahim Tannous recently made threats against the investigating panel if they broadened their inquest, the paper said without

Andreotti

asks PLO

to bring

to justice'

FLORENCE, Italy (AP) — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreot-

ti has written in a Florence maga-

zine that PLO leader Yasser Ara-

fat should "bring to justice" Mohammad Abbas, the alleged

mastermind of the hijacking of

Mr. Andreotti wrote in Prog-

the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

ress, a bi-monthly cultural maga-

zine, that "we can't forget that

Arafat told us that if responsibil-

ity was determined, the PLO

itself would hring them to jus-

Mohammad Abbas was tried in

absentia in Genoa last July and

condemned to life in prison

tice."

Abbas

Envoy denies hostages taken to Iran

BEIRUT (AP) — The Iranian embassy denied Sunday that mis"However, if such a "However, if such a "However sing Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite or any of the eight American hostages held in Leba-

non have been taken to Iran. "None of the hostages is in Tehran. The Iranian Islamic Republic has nothing to do with the hostages whoever they are," a

spokesman for the emhassy's press section said.
"We also deny that Terry
Waite has heen taken to Tehran," the spokesman added.

He declined to be named. The Beirut weekly magazine Ash Shiraa oo Saturday said some of the American hostages have been taken to Iran, where a powerful faction wants them to

be put on trial. Ash Shiraa, which broke the story of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran, said another group favoured a trade of the hostages for frozen Iranian assets in the United States and U.S. weapons bought by Iran and never shipped.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ittihad in Ahu Dhahi also reported on Saturday that Mr. Waite was twice taken to Tehran for talks with officials there since be disappeared in Muslim west Beirut oo Jan. 20.

The Anglican Church in London said it did not know "if there is any truth" in Al Ittihad's re-

In Washington, U.S. State De-

No group has claimed responsi-

bility for Mr. Waite's disappear-

partment spokesman Pete Martinez said the United States has no information to substantiate

"However, if such reports we;indeed true, we would consider it a matter of the utmost gravity and

would hold the Iranian govern-ment directly responsible for the safety and well-being of the hostages." Mr. Martinez said.
"In any case, the very ootion of

a "trial" for the hostages is outrageous. The hostages are not criminals but innocent victims. The terrorist kidnappers are those who should be facing trial," he

Ash Shiraa said Hussein Ali Montazeri, the man choseo hy Ayatoliah Ruholiah Khomeini to succeed him, "demands that the American hostages in particular. be brought to trial, especially since some of them have already been taken to Iran."

The Lebanese magazine said last week that a less radical wing headed hy Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani believes. "a settlement to the hostages issue could be achieved only if the United States delivered to Iran weapons that had been purchased and payed for by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The Shah as toppled by Khomeini's 1979 Islamic Revolution and a year later the six-yearold Gulf war broke out between

Iran and Iraq. Ash Shiraa said Mr. Rafsan-

ani's faction also wants the United States to release all Iranian assets frozen in American banks.

Seven of the American hostages in Lebanon have been claimed by kidnapping factions believed made up of Shi'ite Muslim extremists loval to Iran. The

eighth had been claimed by a pro-Lihyan group.
Sixteeo other foreigners are

missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon. They are six French. men, two Britons, two West Germaus, an Italian, an Irishman, a South Korean, an Indian and two unidentified foreigners.

In Biloxi, Mississippi, the Rev. Benjamin Weir, a former Beirut hostage, said the reported transfer of some American hostages from Lebanon to Tranian custod

is "extremely distressing" and

suggests ominous things.
"One of the ominous things that we could think of is that the might in some way be charged with having been myolved in political activities, which I'm quite-sure is not true for any of them," said Rev. Weir, visiting this southern U.S. city to attend the annual meeting of the Presbyte-rian Church (USA). "It is extremely distressing if

this is true, if it is a serious intention to subject them to interrogation and trial," Rev. Weir

"It's very hard to know what the truth of the matter is," he

The U.S. State Department has said it had no information on the reports.

Rev. Weir, a Presbyterian missionary who had lived in Being for 30 years, was taken hostage in May 1984 by Islamic Jihad, a Shi'ite Muslim group loyal to Iran. He was released in September 1985.

The government has indicated his release was part of the arms for-hostages deal with fran

Rafsanjani reelected speaker

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian Parliament Sunday reelected Hashemi Rafsanjani as speaker for another year, the state-run Tehran television, which is monitored in Nicosia, reported.

Of the 230 members present in the 270-seat parliament, 183 voted for Mr. Rafsanjani and 12 against, while 35 abstained, the television said.

According to its regulations, the parliament votes annually for the election of the speaker.

Moscow, Tehran discuss economic cooperation LONDON (R) - Efforts to ex- dustrial projects, including the

pand economic and industrial cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union were discussed at talks in Tehran between ministers of the two countries, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported Sunday.

Both sides expressed hope that existing cooperation would be increased through the work of a Joint Economic Commission, which met last December for the first time in six years.

IRNA, received in London, said the two delegations reviewed the progress of major joint inexpansion of a steel plant at Isfahan and power plants at Isfahan and Ahvaz. Soviet experts pulled out of

Isfahan, Iran's third largest city,

after a series of Iraqi air raids in 1985 but December's meeting decided that they should return. The two sides also considered joint exploitation of border rivers. and the resources of the Caspian Sea and setting up joint shipping lines in the Caspian, IRNA said.

Another issue raised was the

resumption of Iranian Hatural gas exports to the Soviet Union.

'could have saved Stark' Cheap decoy

month's attack on the USS Stark, struck the Stark. which killed 37 sailors, might Chicago Tribune reported Sunday.

The Tribune said the U.S. navy is spending tens of billions of dollars researching high-technology defences against anti-ship missiles, but has failed to deploy the decoy device, originally known as "rubber duckie."

The device is an inflatable rubber boat outfitted with eight pyramid-shaped radar reflectors. It is towed behind a ship to confuse

and misdirect radar-guided mis-

"It is the cheapest solution to

CHICAGO (AP) - Last siles such as the Exocet that the navy's vulnerability problem, and absolutely would have saved the Stark," said Tom Amile; a tre, where such a decoy was first

> prepared to spend up to \$50 million in research and intend to deploy towed decoys aboard ev-ery ship." The navy has no deployment timetable, he added.

> > NIGHT DUTY

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than the sleepy, tobacco-growing But for the Lebanese, a decade village of Rmeish, whose 5,000 Maronite Christians live just two of Israeli control has sharpened a kilometres from the border. sense of isolation and economic

TV & RADIO JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19

"Our land is occupied, we have

no future." Jaafar, a 21-year-old

Shi'ite mechanic, told Reuters.

PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:59 Programme Review 15:55 Cartoons and children's programme World of Strange Powers Arabic series
..... Cultural debate Arabic Series
 21:90
 Arabic Series

 21:50
 Cultural panel discussion

 22:40
 Arab Scholars

 23:00
 News Summary in Arabic

 23:10
 Arab Scholars continued
 PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Marie pervenche (French com-

... News in French

...... Magazine Zero One

News in Arabic
Three Up. Two Down

cdy)

19:45

ì.

21:10 Magnum
22:00 News in English
22:20 Whose Baby' (mini scries) RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19

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07:30	Newsdesk	
08:90	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Just a Minute	
II:00	Follow the Wind	
12:00	News Summary 30-Minute Theatre	
12:05	30-Minute Theatre	
13:00	News Summary	
13-05	Pop Session Contd.	
14:00	News Bulleun	
14:30	Just a Minute	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16- 6 0	News Summary	
16:05		
16:39	Old Favourites	
17:00	Men from the Ministry	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18-05	Sports Roundup	
18-30	Music	
19-06	News Desk	
19:30	Date with a Star	
20-00	Evening Show	
71-60	News Summary	
21:65	Evening Show Could.	
22-60	News Summary	
22-05	Evening Show Continued	
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their traditional livelihood, increasing dependence on Israel.

23:09 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Continued BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Madame Bovary 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Waveguide 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Nature Note-99:00 Newsdesk 09:30 The Marshall Plan 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 How He Lied to Her Husband 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Madame Bovary 12:00 World News 12:09 Brit-Bovary 12:00 World News 12:09 Brit-ish Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 12:45 Peebles' Choice 13:00 News Summary: The Marshall Plan 13:30 The Vintage Chart Show 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Persona Grata 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Brain of Britain 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Robert Tear's Victo-Summary 16:30 Robert Tear's Victoworld News 16:39 A Hours: News Summary 16:38 Robert Tear's Victo-rian and Edwardian Songbook 17:40 News Summary; Outlook 17:45 The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans 18:30 Radio Newsreel 18:15 The Marshall Plan 18:45 Gershwini Among Friends 19:00 World News 19:40 Com. Friends 19:00 World News 19:09 Co. Friends 19:06 World News 19:09 Com-mentary 19:15 Uncrowned Kings 19:30 Beecham's Lollipop 20:15 Trivia Test March 20:30 New Ideas 20:40 Book Choice 20:15 The History of Radio Comedy 20:50 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 22:39 Stock Market Report 00:15 Beecham's Lollipop 00:30 Vin-tage Chart Show 01:30 Financial News 02:15 The Racing Game 02:30 Finan-cial News

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz 05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA 95:90 News 95:10 Newsline 95:30 VOA Morning 96:60 News 96:10 Newsline 96:30 VOA Morning 97:60 News 97:10 Newsline 97:30 VOA Morning 93:60 News 93:10 Newsline 98:30 VOA Morning 17:00 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:40 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 28:90 News 28:10 Focus 28:30 Special English News & Features 21:40 Newsline 19:30 Magazine 21:30 Music USA 22:90 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA 22:90 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA 22:10 Vorid

neighbour. "We are Lebanese, we have no other country," the 72-year-old mukhtar said.

An exhibition of British artists' prints at the British Council (until June 18)

FEATURE FILM

* "A Chorus Line" at 7:00 p.m. at the . American Centre. **CULTURAL CENTRES**

French Cultural Centre
Goethe Institute
Soviet Cultural Centre
Spanish Cultural Centre British Council .. Spanish Cultural Centre Turkish Cultural Centre Haya Arts Centre Y.W.M.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Misseum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium et the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Misseum: Jeweiry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th penturies). The Ruman Theatre. Amendment of the penturies. centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours; 9.00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

TODAY'S EVENTS

An art exhibition by Lebanese artist
 Jan Tork at the Petra Bank Gallery —

An exhibition of Arab calligraphy hy Nidal Tabbal at the Jordanian plastic artists association (until June 20).

"The annual art exhibition by the ministry of labour handicapped and social welfare centres at the Professional Associations Complex (until

An exhibition of art works by stu-dents of the Nazareth School at the French Cultural Centre (until June 18).

... 636147/8 624049 639777 665195

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mantazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m.-6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdeys. Tel. 630128.

630128.
Mertyre' Memoriel (Mililery Meseem): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9.00 e.m. 4.00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS Llons Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Clab. Meetings ev-ery second and fourth Wednesday at ery second and rourin wednesday at the Ammon Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wodnesday at the Holiday Im, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00

p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534. CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Assusciation (Roman Cetholic) Jahal Luweibdeb, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabai Hussein, Tel. 661757. Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic), Jabai Luweiböch, mass in Italian Imguage, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel: 622366 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Re-deemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,

1et. 77[33].

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 77526].

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771731.

Amanan International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 67/33.

Evangelical Latheran Church, Amman, Arabic Service: Sanday 7:00 p.m.

Rainbew Congregation, English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Rev. N. Smir.

Tel. 811305

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

10:15 10:20 10:30 18:30 10:55 17:30 18:40 19:00 Vienna, New York (RJ

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

13:20

20:35 29:45 20:55 21:00

..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) Aru Dissol, Banram (GF)

Kuwaii (KU)

Istanbul, Ankara (TK)

Baghdad (IA)

Beirui (ME) DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) Doba (add.) (RJ) 98:69 12:60 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
Albens, Bucharest (RJ) 12:15 Athens, Bucharest (RI)
12:30 Paris (RI)
12:45 Vienns, Chicago, Los Angeles

> Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) Cairo (RJ)
>
> Kuwait (RJ)
>
> Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

..... Baghdad (RJ) Jeddah (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

... Frankfurt (LH) 11:IO 14:45 Bahrain, Doha (GF) 18:30

MONEY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates ... Larnaca (RJ Local sell/buy rates in fils Belgian franc 89.9/ 91.4 Dutch guilder 165/ 166.7 French franc 55.7/ 56.3 .. Muscal, Dubai (RJ Japanese yen (for 100)
Swedish crown
Swiss franc ... Doba (add.) (RJ) Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
Burgkok (RJ)
Bucharest, Athens (RJ) U.K. sterling pound 556.5/ 562.7 U.S. dollar 337.3/ 340 W. German mark 186/ 187.9 556.5/ 562.7

> PRAYER TIMES 05:26 12:36 . (Searise) Duha Dhuhr 16:17

> WEATHER It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

...... 12 / 27 22 / 35 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Acaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent. Acaba 14 per cent. The Tribune said the British

mg spherical devices believed to contain one or more radar reflec-

Experts told the newspaper that the combined reflections of the ship and the towed decoy give the radar sensors in the nose of the missile the outline of one very large target. Since it is programmed to aim for the centre of a target, the missile winds up passing between the ship and the

have been prevented by the use of a simple, inexpensive decoy device available since 1970, the device available since 1970, the successfully tested 17 years ago:

When asked why the cheap decoy has yet to be deployed as a defence, a navy spokesman told the Tribune:

"We're spending \$8.5 million" in decoy research this year. We're

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES Ministry of Tourism

Telephone Information Jordan and Middle East calls Overseas calls Civil Defence Ouweismeh 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 . 193,775111

> Fires Pharmacy Salam Pharmacy Neiroukh Pharmacy

TAXIS:

Blood Bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 AMMAN: Dr. Adnan Zaghloul Dr. Suhair Nabulsi Dr. Fayez Jailouka Dr. Hussein Haddad

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Municipal water complaints 771125/8 Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08)53330/60 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 64281/6 Akileh Maternity, J. Amn 642441/2 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Jatol Amman Malernity
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Palestine, Shmeisani
Shmeisani Hospital
University Hospital
Al-Muasher Hospital
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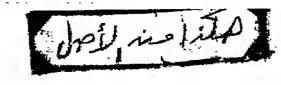
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Ambassadors awarded royal medals for service

Foreign Ministry on the occasioo of their retirement.

Al Kawkah Medal of the Second Order was conferred on Shammout bad earlier been hon-Mr. Tayseer Touqan, secretary oured with the independence general of the Foreign Ministry.

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal and Mr. Amer Shammout.

Decree was issued Sunday coo
Al Istiklal (independence) ferring royal medals on five Medals of the First Order were Jordanian ambassadors from the bestowed on Majed Al Haj Hassan, Mohammad Al Farra and Mohammad Khorma.

Both Mr. Tougan and Mr. medal oo an earlier occasioo.

Rifai, Iraqi minister discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday received visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Mohammad Al Zubeidi. Talks betweeo them deall with existing areas of cooperation between the two countries io transport and communications and means of streogthening this cooperatioo.

The meeting was atteoded hy Transport Mioister Ahmad Dakhqan and Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafel Jassim Hus-

Joint land transport company holds meeting

Mr. Zubeidi voiced his country's readioess to exteod full support to the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company to develop its work and to increase its productivity to serve the flow of goods between the two countries. The Iraqi minister was speaking during the meetings of the company's general assembly which were held Sunday at the Ministry of Transport uoder the chairmanship of Mr. Zubeidi and, his Jordanian couoterpart, Mr. Dakhqan. Mr. Dakhqan praised the distinguished relations linking Jordan and Iraq.

The general assembly meeting discussed the company's 1986 budget, the company's annual re-port, and activities in 1986. The geoeral assembly also approved the distribution of the company's net profits for 1986 to the two shareholding countries for the first time since 1983.

The meeting was attended by Transport Ministry Under Secretary Mo'taz Al Bilbeisi and his Iraqi counterpart, Ghassan Radwan, and senior officials from the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport

Israel abuses environment in West Bank — Hamdan

NAIROBI (Petra) - Jordan has in the territory under its occuparequested the United Nations Environmeol Programme (UNEP) to cooduct a study on the damage affecting the environment in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of

Israel's occupation of Arah land. The request was made hy Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan, who was addressiog the UNEP conference currently being held in Nairobi, Keoya, Mr. Hamdan urged the UNEP to extend assistance to Arah municipal and village councils under Israeli occupation in the field of health.

In his address, the minister spoke about Israel's inhumanpractices against the Arah population in the occupied West Bank and its confiscation of nearly 50 per cent of the total area of land under its occupation in the West Bank. He said that Israel bas been intent oo causing geographic and demographic changes

tion and cutting down trees, thus exposing large areas of land to soil crosion, causing harm to land, and eodangering the livelihood of the local population.

The minister also spoke about Israel's confiscation of water sources and its huilding of settlements, depriving the indigenous population of their rights and their land.

Mr. Hamdan outlined to the conference Jordan's efforts for protecting the environment and said that there are schemes for this endeavour in the current five-year national development

plan.

He spoke about plans for protecting the environment and water resources, and efforts to stem desertification and create wild life reserves in the Kingdom.

At present, Jordan is bolding contacts with international organisations for laying down a oational strategy for the protection of the eovironment.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ambassadors credentials received

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Toukan Sunday received copies of the credeotials of newly appointed South Yemeo's ambassador to Jordan, Mohammad Abdo Sbatfa, and newly appointed Cypriot ambassador to Jordan, Nicolas Makris.

Arab Ports Union to open meetings

AMMAN (Petra) -- Ports Corporation Director Geoeral Eid Al Fayez Sunday left for Damascus to take part in the meetings of the Arab Ports Union which will open in Latakia, Syria on Monday under his chairmanship. The meeting will discuss the union's hudget for this year and its present and future work plans, as well as measures for developing the unioo's work.

Israeli activist faces questioning

(Continued from page 1)

banning meetings with PLO offi-cials "an anti-democratic step of

the first order." Last November, a 29-member delegation of Israeli leftists met with PLO officials at the Black

Romania. Four Israeli leaders of that delegation are currently oo trial for violating the anti-terrorism law. Police are scheduled to pre-

Sea resort of Continesti in

sent evidence in the Irial Wednesday.

By issuing a summons only to Mr. Bitoo police could be trying to enforce the law to the minimum because of his immunity from prosecution. He praised anthorities for beiog fair by summooing only him and oot other group members.

"I will call the investigator and tell him to come 10 my office. If he wants to come, please, and if oot, so be it," said Mr. Bitoo.



His Majesty King Hussein meets with a U.S. delegation of university professors, led by president of Brigham Young University, Jeffry Hol-

land at the Royal Court on Sunday. Accompanying the delegation is U.S. ambassador at large

Bank employees' forced resignation prompts action by union, ministry

By Salameh B. Nematt Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — At least 32 employees in two foreign hanks here have been forced to resign and there are several more in other banks who are threatened with mass dismissal, hanking sources told the Jordan Times.

The forced resignation of 18 employees in the British Bank of the Middle East and 14 employees of the Grindlays Bank Ltd. was described by the presideot of the General Union of Bank Employees as "a form of arbitrary mass dismissal."

Mr. Haidar Rashid told the Jordan Times the two hanks have been calling these employees ooe hy one and telling them their services were oo longer oeeded, giving them the choice of either resigning and getting all their dues or face being

Mr. Rashid said the unioo has taken actioo through the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, which is currently negotiating with the managements of the two foreign banks. The two banks have made teotative commitments not to carry on with their summary dismissals.

The Cairo Amman Bank management is also planning to take measures to fire an unspecified

oumber of its employees, Mr. Rashid said. "We have informed the Mioistry of Labour and Social Development and demanded a halt on the dismissal decision.'

There has been oo formal commitment oo the part of any bank regarding similar action against their staff. Mr. Rashid said that his union was involving the central council for the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions to protect the rights of threateoed hank employees. Under the Jordanian labour law, if the General Union of Bank Employees protests, the Cairo Amman Bank cannot take action oo firing any of its em-ployees, as it is reportedly planned.

Banking sources said that Grindlays Bank Ltd. had plans to force five other employees to resign and that a decision has been taken by the Jordan Gulf Bank to fire II of its staff. But there have been oo official con-

'The oumbers of those threateoed with dismissal is much greater," Mr. Rashid said. He urged all bank employees from Jordan not to respood to manage-ment pressure. "Unfortunately, all those who have agreed to resign have lost all chances to return to their work.'

In consultation with the general unioo, Labour and Social De-

velopmeot Ministry Uoder Secretary Saleh Khasawneb is currently in charge of negotiations with the managements of the involved hanks. The ministry is responsible for checking whether these banks are complying with labour laws. The ministry however could not take any disciplinary action against the banks in cases where employees

agreed to resign.
The General Unioo of Bank Employees has informed the ministry that following several rounds of oegotiations, the union had failed to reach an agreement with the management of the Cairo Amman Bank on several important points. The union urged the ministry to intervene to solve the labour dispute and halt the mass dismissal of bank employees.

Referriog to the Grindlays Bank and the British Bank of the Middle East, the unioo said it coodemned the measures takeo by these banks to force the resignation of several employees hy threatening them with dismissal coopled with financial incentives.

'This is an arbitrary measure that is incompatible with humanitarian aod admioistrative norms." the unioo said. "It is a clear attempt to pot the burdeo of the worsening (financial) situa-tion of their establishments on their employees."

King receives U.S. team of university professors

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visiting U.S. delegation and disconferred at the Royal Court on Sunday with a delegation of American university professors and teachers, led by Jeffrey Holland, president of Brigham Young University in Utah. The delegation is accompanied by a team representing the Mormons, a Christian denomination based in the United States.

In a brief speech, the King underlined the oeed for more efforts aimed at achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East, acceptable to the future generations. He called for Jerusalem to be safeguarded as a holy city for all monotheistic religions of the world and a symbol of

The delegation was accompanied by Mr. David Keunedy, U.S. ambassador-at-large, who spoke at the meeting paying tri-hute to King Hussein's efforts for achieving peace io the regioo and expressed the appreciation of the American people for his eo-

Mr. Kennedy also said that the American visitors were impressed by the development and prosperity io the Kiogdom and that Brigham Young University in Utah will dispatch students to Jordan to study Arabic and Islamic cultures.

Chief of the Royal Court Mar-wan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adoan Abu Odeh and Jordan's amhassador to the United States. Mohammad Kamal, were present at the meeting.

Later on Sunday, Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath met the

cussed with them several international humanitarian issues.

Prince Hassan outlined to the guests Jordan's contribution towards supporting the international youth movement and other humanitarian issues, including treating homeless children, dispossessed refugees, as well as efforts towards combating

Rifai meets team

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Sunday with Mr. Kenoedy and the American delegatioo.

They discussed aspects of cooperation betweeo Jordanian and American universities. This included the question of exchangiog expertise and teachers, funding scholarships, and supporting the Institute of Islamic Studies at Brigham Young University.

Ambassador Mohammad Kamal was present at the meeting.

Unemployed doctors on HHC agenda

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh today chairs a meeting of the Higher Health the total oumher of doctors in the to Council (HHC) in Jordan to discuss the problem of ucemployed physicians.

A committee created by the HHC had earlier proposed a oumber of recommendations calling for unemployed doctors to be used to supervise the health of studeots in schools and colleges. The committee also suggested

that the HHC contact Arab countries in a hid 10 persuade them not to terminate the services of Jordanian doctors and also to . take measures to eocourage Jordanian doctors to work in rural regions of the Kingdom.

The committee also suggested that the HHC orient tawjihi students on the situation of unemployed doctors in Jordan.

Jordan will rise to 5,067, while Jordan is in need only of the services of 3,245 doctors.

Dr. Hamzeh Suoday chaired a meeting of the Health Ministry's Planoiog Committee to study ways of encouraging doctors and staff in the medical professioo, employed by the Health Ministry, to pursue private study and in-

crease their medical knowledge. The meeting discussed a programme of lectures and seminars which these employees can attend

Ministry decided to eolarge Mafraq hospital hy huilding an annex at the cost of JD 150,000, according to the Jordan News Ageocy. Petra. The oew annex will have an additional 50 beds and work oo the project will commeoce in the coming mooth, Petra said.

The minister also decided to open a oew health centre in Bagih in Karak Governorate to provide integrated health services to the local population.

CAA group heads for India

AMMAN (Petra) — A Civil Aviatioo Authority (CAA) delegation, led by CAA Director General Amin Al Husseini, Sunday left for India. The delegation will hold talks with officials at the Indian civil aviation authority.

Recently honoured nurse tells of horrors faced in camp siege

Dr. Pauline Cutting and Susan Wighton, two British medics who served in the Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp during the steele by the Almai militia earlier this year, were honoured by Queen Elizabeth on Saturday. The two medics survived the shelling and blockade of the camp, often forced to eat dog meat; and also managed to attend to the medical needs of the labalitants under the most primitive conditions. The following is an interview Susan Wighton gave to the Jordan Times in which she describes the trial and often horror of everyday existence in the camp during the siege.

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Susan Wighton bolds a bundle of curied photographs. She quickly scrutinises each in turn and in the soft blur of a Scottish accent, she explains the devastation of each face hopefully smiling out of the photo. "This boy had his arm blown off; later his father was killed by sniper fire and his mother was wounded."

She turns to another darkened photograph: "This hoy was wounded three times and his friend was killed oo Christmas

day."
She places that photo aside and gently smoothing over the end curls, selects another and points to a smiling boy: "His father was killed and his uncle's legs were shot off."

The photographs she passes one behind the other, are a record of the borrors of the daily lives of the Palestinians living in the camps of Lehanon. The matter-of-factness io Susan's voice underlines the bitterness of her experience doring the Amal siege

of the Beirut camps. Susan, a norse, arrived in Beirut on Sept. 10, 1986 and worked with two other foreign medical workers, a Briton, Dr. Pauline Cutting, and a Dutch nurse, Mr. Beo Allofs, in the camp of Bourj Al Barajneh. She recalls her first impressions of the camp which is situated on

the outskirts of west Beirut. "The

rehulding of the camp had not

beeo permitted after the 1982

that 45 day war were still felt in Bourj Al Barajoch.' She showed a photograph of

Israeli invasion and the effects o

the devastated camp: Buildings with their top stories demolished, walls collapsed in a pile of ruhhle, gaping holes rather than windows. She points to the site of an earlier clinic; oow, little remains of it. The present clinic is slightly better off, although she adds, ooe story was blown off in the 45 day war and the oext two during the seige."

Siege begins

Susan vividly remembers the beginning of the siege. "I was sitting drinking coffee and looking at pictures of Austria when we heard an ecormous explosion, a B7 rocket. We had been expecting the confrontation for some time as the Amal forces had been grouping around the camp for several weeks."

The weapons used against the camps caused horrific maining and death, frequently to womeo and childreo, she explains.

The hullet of the MI6. although small - she bolds up a very white, small Scottish hand and indicates the size with the tip of her smallest fioger — "yet it causes iocredihle suffering." When such a hullet penetrates the human body, it skewers, and in say an area between the neck and the waist, four organs can be damaged requiring an operation ranging between three and eight hours."



Dr. Pauline Cutting

Many of the camp women were hit by the bullets from M16s. Whilst sniper fire took a heavy toll in the camps, shelliog and mortar became a daily occurrence, Susan points out.

'We could see Shi'ite women from inside the camp; they always walked slowly on their daily shopping trips. I asked the Palestinians, 'why don't they run like the women of the camp.' And they replied, 'we don't shoot at women, they know they are

She contioues: "For the women of Bourj Al Baraineh, the siege was uobearable. Long before the winter war, any Palestinian man who ventured out of the camp could easily be killed or kidnapped; dragged out of a service and never seen again. So the burden of procuring food supplies always fell to the women. During the siege itself, they risked their lives daily to find food for their families.'

Prior to the siege, she explains, sand hills had heeo erected around the perimeter of Bourj Al Barajneh camp allowing tanks easy firing access into the camp. Consequently, defence of their homes was very difficult as Palestinians risked exposure oo the sand hills as they had no tanks or heavy weaponry.

'You had ten seconds'

Susan tenses her shoulders as she recalls day to day life during the siege: "If the tanks were close cnough to hear, you had about teo seconds before shelling started. The loading of mortars allowed about twelve seconds to find cover.

the siege. "As a community health worker, it was my job to visit those unable to go to the clinic, mothers with new born babies, people with scrious woulds or health problems.

"However, moving around the camp during the shelling was a nightmarc," adds Susan. "Sending out a stretcher for a wounded persoo could mean the death of five or six people as those carryiog the jojured back to the clioic could all be hlown away."

The journey to the small hospital was not ooly dangerous hut highly traumatic for the children of the wounded as the injured person had to be carried through the narrow streets of the camp io full view of their families. "Childreo watched their mothers, fathers, hrothers and sisters rushed hleeding and often horrihly wounded through the streets to the clinic. Nothing could be hidden from them," she adds.

Procuring food supplies became the priority of womeo in the camp, continues Susan. For the first months of the siege, "we had enough food," she says, "but after that we had no vegetables and lived on rice and burghul. From January to February we started to feel dizzy, the effects of the starvation diet. When we first arrived in the camp, the iojured from the 45 day war were healing. However, doring the siege, many suffered relapses. Everyone had malnutrition towards the eod and we all had scahies and head lice," she adds, runniog her hand through her soft blond hair.

Two metre high piles of rubbish

All the camps had both electricity and water supplies cut off and hygiene became a pressing problem in Bourj Al Barajneh. Susan indicates with her hand the size of the rubhish piles as oo one could remove the refuse from the camp. It was simply too dangerous. She produces several photographs showing two metre high piles of rubbish swept neatly into an unused corner of the crowded

She recalls the state of the clinic by the eod of the siege. "Sewerage flowed down one wall," she points to an ugly black smudge drift down a once white wall behind the operating table. camp ealled to the stricken

"We ran out of fuel and people "We ran out of fuel and people hurnt their few possessions in nal with her foot that she was still



Dutch nurse, Mr. Ben Allofs with some of the wounded women of the

warm. Io the clinic, we cut up our her back were shot at and Haji furniture too," she shivers re- lay hleeding to death on a dirty membering the terrible impover-

ishmeots of the camp. Life in Bourj Al Barajneh during the siege she likens to harsh prisoo cooditions where people are subjected to sensory deprivation. "We were prohibited from anything which made life bearable; we had no light, no fuel, barely sufficient food and towards the end oo food and no

medical supplies." The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Re-fugees (UNRWA) attempted to seed trucks to supply the beleaguered camp. The trucks were allowed to within sight of the camp, where they would be halted by the Amal militia. Before the trucks were allowed to pass, half the food had to be given to Amal, says Susan. "Frequently, after they had unloaded the stores they wanted, the militia men would rocket the trucks with B7s and destroy the truck and its precious cargo in front of the starving Palestinians," she adds.

Death passage

Day to day existence became impossible. "The women of the camp," says Susan, "ran great risks trying to briog water to their families and attemptiog to move across the 'death passage', a 200 metre corridor from the camp to the Jarbut huilding under Amal control." It was the only unblocked exit from Bourj Al Barajneh.

They were constantly harrassed," says Susan. "Sometimes one or two women would be permitted to scurry across and then the one following would be shot at.'

She recalls one of the many horrible incidents on the death passage. "A young woman, Haji Ahmed Ali, was shot down on the corridor. The people in the

patch of no man's laod. Some time later, two women risked their lives to hring the oearly dead woman back to the camp. Prior to Haji's shooting on the 'death passage' sixteeo women had been shot dead along its 200

"Amal made a policy of shelling streets rather than huildings," adds Susan. "and many women were killed during their daily eodeavour to find both food and water." Susan relates that many of the women in the camp repe-atedly asked: "Why are other Muslims doing this to us?"

They were appalled at the treatment metered out to them, from verbal ahuse, physical attacks to a deliberate policy of anoihilation," adds Susan.

The children of the camp fared very hadly too, she adds. Her photographs are covered with the smiling faces of limbless children, bandages wrapped around leg stumps, heads or tiny chests. They are remarkably aware and kind," she says and they understood the situation far better than

we did." Most of the children had experienced death and their games were "very accurate plays on day to day life in the camp. You would hear their little voices piping up with lines such as, 'hurry

we can't get the wounded out'." Towards the end of the siege, many people died because they could not receive adequate medical care. "We had oo neurological facilities," recalls Susan and no veotilators (needed to clear the airways of the wounded). Many of the patients who had responded to earlier medical treatment suffered relapses due

to lack of adequate drugs." "In Bourj Al Barajneh one in every fifteen people was killed on wounded. In Shatilla, one in every five." Susan pauses a little remembering the agony of the

King underlines role of well-founded education in development movement of capital and invest- our attention to three hasic re-

(Continued from page 1) graduates, most students bave been enrolling in community colleges or going abroad for higher education. But the problem re-mained with the loahility of absorbing the iocreasing number of graduates who solved their first problem by acquiring educatioo but failed to find solutions for the secood problem of finding em-

ployment. "Thus Jordan is oow facing a oew phenomeooo: the excess in the oumber of graduates over available jobs. Those who have acquired higher education and graduated from universities sought to educate themselves and the degree should not always be a means for seeking clerical jobs in and the oeeds of neighbouring government offices shunning Arah countries and also in the

"Second, one must look into the type of specialisation which our studeots should take at our community colleges and universities. We started off 25 years ago with one university which was limited in its faculties and spe-

cialisations, but soon it was developed to embody most specialisations. Then the country established a second, a third and a fourth university and a total of 55 community colleges 22 of which are private owned and all providing different social paramedical and eogineering courses. "At the same time hasic changes were taking place around

us in social and economic life and

in opportunities for employment,

ments. Yet higher education remained the same in Jordan following the same patterns without any coordinatioo and without any consideration for avoiding duality and avoiding a waste of effort and

"Thirdly, one most look into the level of education and it is right to boast of what others have said about our education being of a high standard. But regardless of its standard, edocation had been affected by the number of students seeking higher education and the types of specialisations they are seeking. In trying to address this situation one must be aware of the inter-relation-

among these issues. "In trying to improve the standard of education we must direct

quirements: Scientific research linked to our national needs; Keeping track with fast developing scientific progress in human knowledge; and eohanciog the principle of scientific thinking, in dialogue, research and analysis and trying to solve problems in scientific manner — free of superstitions. These requirements sbould form the main policy for all those responsible for higher education in universities since they can lead us to success and the accomplishment of our mis-

At the outset of the graduation ceremooy on Sunday University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali delivered a speech paying tribute to King Hussein for his releotless efforts to spread

education to all parts of the Kingdom. A total of 2,650 students gradualed from the university and re

ceived their degrees from Ki, Hussein at the graduation ceremony. Among these, 2,252 are received bachelor's degrees, 157 received master's degrees and three received doctorates. Fortythree were awarded diplomas and 195 received certificates for specialisations in vocation. Among those attending the

ceremony were Her Majesty Queeo Noor. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayez respectively, former prime ministers, Cabinet members and university professors as well as relatives of the graduates.

order to cook and try to stay alive. Those venturing to bring

المِلَدًا من إِلَمِنَ

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Plea to be heeded

AFTER five months of rendering medical services to the Palestinian refugees of the Bourj Al Barajneh camp in Beirut which was besieged hy Amal militia, Dr. Pauline Cutting returned to England. She narrated her Iurst-hand experiences of the sufferings and those of the refugees to ber countrymen. Since the Amal attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut started last September, an estimated 880 people were killed, several thousand men, children and women were wounded and maimed within the camps. The refugees lacked essential medical care, antihiotics, food and fuel; many reportedly resorted to eating cats and dogs for want of food. By all accounts, she stated, no human tragedy in recent history had been as tragic as that which befell the refugees in Beirut.

Dr. Cutting's heroic services to the Palestinian refugees came to be deservedly recognised when Britain's Queen Elizabeth made her an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) on Saturday, But, Dr. Cutting had expressed deeper concern to the British government over huw the Palestine problem itself had originated:

"By the Balfour Declaration, we helped to create the problem," she said. By this she was alluding to the Balfour Declaration of 1917 in which Britain pledged to support the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine. This remains till today the symbol of a great historical hlunder in British policy-making in the Middle East. It catalysed the beginning of deprivation, displacement, carnage, limitless bereavement and bloodshed for a people who had possessed the ancient land of Palestine. The declaration made local and political circumstances easily favourable to the usurping Jewish wanderers to settle down to an area over which they did not hold any legitimate title.

Since the establishment of the Zionist state in the wake of World War II, British attitudes towards the political rights of the Palestinians remained mostly under the veil of silence. Just as Britain helped Israel to consolidate its gains in Palestine, the Jewish state has now become unresponsive to the rights of the Palestinian Arabs in all places, wherever their ill fate had directed them to settle down after the Zionist occupation.

Dr. Cutting said. "Britain owes a great deht to the Palestinians." She pleaded that Britain should do something now to alleviate the sufferings of those people. This represents an echo of the rumhlings of a disturbed conscience clearly aware of the magnitude of Britain's share of injustice against the Palestinians. One can only hope that this echo will reverberate in the corridors of the newly elected parliament. If Britain cannot undo what has already been done, it can at least now lend support, both political and moral, to such international efforts that are designed to eliminate Israeli occupation of Arah lands and ultimately reinstate the Palestinian people on their own land.

Il may be that Dr. Cutting would feel more honoured by the British government taking such steps than the encomiums showered on her for her altruism. Her plea should not go unheeded.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The road to peace

THE Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Marrack Goulding is due to start talks with Israeli government leaders today covering, among other things, the planned call by the U.N. secretariat for the convening of an international Middle East peace conference. No one knows yet how Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will coordinate his stand with his Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in the talks with Mr. Goulding, but all indications point to the fact that such talks and U.N. moves cannot and will not bring about a change in Israel's official policy. Israel continues to adamantly refuse the idea of the international conference and is supported by the United States in this regard. The U.S.-Israeli stand is clearly designed to place obstacles in the way of any moves towards establishing peace that can ensure the return of the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. What Israel and the United States want to see is a total capitulation by the Arabs and acceptance of Israel's terms for a settlement. Therefore we must warn that all efforts for convening the projected conference are not likely to succeed unless the Arabs are united and strong to a degree that can convince the Israelis that the only means before them is a comprehensive peace that cannot be ignored any longer. For this to happen the Arabs ought to speed up moves towards holding their long-awaited summit meeting at which Arab leaders can work out joint plans for a pan-Arab strategy.

Al Dustour: Hopes for peace

CURRENT contacts carried out by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with different parties involved in the Gulf conflict and members of the U.N. Security Council are perhaps the most significant todate in this respect. The seven-member Arab committee which met with Mr. De Cucllar in New York came out with the impression that the secretary general was saving no effort in the search for a settlement. The seven-member committee has been entrusted by the Arab League to seek support for endeavours to end the Iran-Iraq conflict; and barring obstacles hy a superpower, the U.N. secretary general is bound to achieve a headway in his efforts designed to bring peace to the Gulf. Mr. De Cuellar and the whole international community have become convinced of the need for ending the war that has caused so much sufferings and tragedies and sapped the human and material resources of the countries in the Gulf region. Above all, this war which is constantly expanding and intensifying by land and sea poses a serious threat to world peace and security. We would like to see the two superpowers and the members of the Security Council joining hands with Mr. De Cuellar in his endeavours to arrive at a formula which can ensure peace. We hope that international efforts would end up with a Security Council resolution acceptable to both parties in the conflict and putting an end to all hostilities in the Gulf region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanese resistance

escalates

EVERY day we witness an escalation of the resistance activities against the Israeli occupation of Arab territories in Lebanon. In return, successive Israeli governments under the Labour or the Likud have been intent on stepping up arbitrary actions and carrying out increasing aggressive actions against the people of South Lebanon who resist occupation and the presence of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army in their region. The Lebanese people have the right to do so in the face of Israel's continued repressive measures: The demolishing of Arab homes and the killing of men, women and children with no discrimination. The Israelis, armed to the teeth, have been conducting their atrocities believing that they would eventually stifle the voice of resistance and perpetuate their occupation of Lebanese soil. They believe that as time passes the Arab people will forget their homeland and their rights, and will stop struggling to regain them from the invaders. But what has been evident is that the more barharic Israel's actions become the more determined the Arab people will be in their struggle against the neo-Nitzi forces that are occupying their homeland.

The Siniora syndrome: What is behind the trend?

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

NOTWITHSTANDING his change of heart and the alteration of his decision to run for Jerusalem's City Council, Hanna Siniora's initial stance on running for election in Jerusalem is symptomatic of the emerging phenomenon of desperation and frustration among the Palestinian people with the snail-pace of the process of peace in the Near East. This new outlook on events surrounding the Palestinian conflict was also reflected in part by the thoughts and writing of an eminent professor at Bir Zeit University. Dr. Sari Nuseibeh, who concluded that after 20 years of occupation without an end in sight, the Palestinian should start thinking in terms of a bi-national state. What Hanna Siniora has suggested in his mayerick decision to run for election under Israeli law is even more ominous and goes further than anything that has hitherto been expressed by the Arab population in the West Bank and East lerusalem. And what Professor Sari Nuseibeh and Al Fajir newspaper editor-in-chief Hanna Siniora and like-minded people are saying across the River Iordan could be the epitomy of two age-old adages often quoted by the Arabs everywhere: "Receiving the lashes is not like counting them," and "if you cannot beat them

While understanding and appreciating the reasons behind the Siniora's syndrome. I hasten to caution that it is fraught with dangers for both Arab and Jew and has infinite implications for the two peoples. Given the socio-political and cultural gaps between the two peoples which could be defined as "gaps of civilizational dimensions", one is forced to conclude that durable peaceful co-existence between them is not probable. And while the fernity rate of the Arabs under occupation has in fact dropped significantly in recent years and the difference between the respective fertility rates of Jews and Arahs have narrowed due to shared environmental conditions, still the Arab population under Israeli control and domination could very well reach 40 per cent of the total population in the territories now under Israeli rule within few decades. In the context of a unitary state or even a hi-national state, a struggle between the two peoples or communities over domination and control would surely ensue and compound their relations. Surely the Israeli leadership should be concerned about this inevitable consequence if they persist in keeping the peace process in a state of suspended automation and the Arab population and their territories under their control and domination. Likewise, the Arab leadership should realise that keeping their bretheren in the occupied territories in bondage and under occupation for much longer will force them to seek alternate ways and means to rectify their conditions of subjugation, albeit such ways and means may not be in harmony with the aspirations of true Arab nationalism and outside the framework of the principles and guidelines formulated and articulated by the various Arab summits on the

In effect what Mr. Hanna Siniora and like-minded people are proposing in their bold and daring thoughts, as misguided as they may be, is to serve notice on both Arab and Jew to hasten the peace process and hring it to swift fruition or face the consequences. Keeping the Arahs and their territories under occupation for another twenty years would be tantamount to a non-patriotic act

Palestinian conflict.

from the Arah perspective and a time-bomb from the Israeli perspective.

Of course everybody, whether Arab or Jew, is now gratified that Mr. Hanna Siniora has reconsidered his position on the election issue and can now sigh with relief. But Mr. Siniora's message to all of us is still there hanging ominously over our heads and souls. We are given yet another respite in order to accelerate the peace process. The international apathy to the Palestinian conflict as reflected in the just concluded Venice summit by the seven Western industrialised countries is a living testimony to the apparent indifference with which the West views the main conflict in the Near East. Unfortunately the Eastern bloc is guilty of the same perspective and orientation. This East-West shared apathy had prompted His Majesty King Hussein to seize upon the 71st anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt to caution the leaders of the Eastern and Western blocs against their continued strategy of just containment vis-a-vis the main crises in the Near East especially with regard to the Palestinian conflict.

Perhaps the responsibility for the international non-chalance. rests squarely on the shoulders of the Arab countries. Maybe we should have done more to make the world see our paramount crisis in the Near East as a flash-point which calls for urgent and effective remedies. But whatever and wherever the responsibility lies for the apparent inaction towards the Palestinian conflict, we should not corner our people in the occupied territories in situations which could prompt them to take desperate actions.

In Kfar Biram the message reads 'We Shall Return'

By Paul Christopher

THE ruins of the long abandoned village of Kfar Biram are perched in a lush and wooded stretch of the eastern upper Galilee. At its back, as the hills continue their upward sweep, lies the border with Lebanon, just five kilometres away. Beneath the village the hillsides tumble steeply to meet the valleys below. Kfar Biram is all but lost to casual view and only reveals its ghostly silhouette when approached from the west, its outline (until recently) blurred by the anarchy of vines which entombed the crumbling masonry. Forty years ago this place was home to a community of just over seven hundred people, mostly Maronites with a handful of Muslims and Melkites. Today it is little more than a toilet stop for the coach loads of tourists on their Holy Land tour, and what lures them here are the remains of a second century synagogue and the burial place

In the heart of the village stand a number of Greco-Roman pillars which formed the portico of the synagogue. The presence of a ticket office, iron railings and an array of notices, seem as much a reaffirmation of Jewish dominion here as Esther's tomb itself. Indeed, the notice which first greets the visitor implies that the village ruins belong with those of the synagogue. In a region where to kick at the dust is to reveal the growth and waste of dynasties, clearly what matters here is the history of today's winners. That Kfar Biram should now find itself classified as a historical site is a bitter irony, for its own ruins lie in unacknowledged testimony to the Palestinian exodus of 1948.

On Christmas ever 1948, a detachment of Israeli soldiers arrived in Biram and ordered the villagers to evacuate their houses. It was, they said, a purely temporary measure in view of forthcoming military operation in the area. The villagers shuffled out to shelter among the olive groves on the slopes below. After a fortnight, their patience exhausted, a deputation set off to Biram to discover if the way home was clear. Troops blocked their path and told them that the land was theirs no more. As one inhabitant recalls: "The betrayal cut like a knife. A few of the men were hitterly angry... others simply bewildered." In despair, the villagers trekked across to the neighbouring village of Jish to seek help. They found only ten elderly folk who told them that their village too had suffered a similar fate. In Jish though, no ruse had been employed, just levelled guns, and nearby were the shallow graves of twenty-four people who had been too slow to get the message. The rest had fled across the border into Lehanon.

The Biramis settled in Jish and tried to pick up the thread of their lives. Early in 1949 (but not for the last time) troops arrived to interrogate them over alleged terrorist activities. Some of the men were made to stand all day in the sun and on the following morning were taken in trucks and dumped over the Jordanian border. Three months later, a few managed to return secretly to Jish but the others dispersed, moving north toward Damascus. Life went on, and for the lucky few there were jobs in the newly established Kibbutz of Birim which had conveniently appropriated much of Biram's land for its own.

By October 1951, the supreme court issued an injunction against the military to show cause why the exiled villagers could not return. Compensation was offered in accordance with the laws governing absentee or ahandoned property, including alternative lands, both

as part compensation and on leasehold to farm for the time being. Six families took up the offer, the others could not bear to sign away their still visible possessions. Even when two representatives of the Maronite Church, the Patriarch and Bishop Mubarak, came over from Lebanon in an effort to mediate they were, records the prime minister's office, "unable to bring the Biram inhabitants to change their stubborn attitude." By December, the military governor ordered Biram a "closed area."

Meanwhile, the government renewed its offers, even the building of houses in Jish, but these were all turned down. Almost two years passed, when in September 1953, the matter was finally settled with the military bombing the village. The village priest wrote a letter to Ben Gurion, "we still see that the Israeli government does not have: enough by destroying our homes... still trucks come and take the stones of our houses to places unknown to us, and we also see the flames burning our orchards of fruit ... For five years we have faced these difficulties, we get our food by hard work and our prize was the destruction of our homes. And this was not enough, our military passes were taken from us after the destruction of our village... as if the government want to annihilate us by hunger now we are unable to get our food..."

Across the intervening years periodic remioders filter into the media about the fate of Biram. The villagers and their descendants keep the memory alive. The church has been restored, the vines cleared, books written and on every Christmas eve they make a pilgrimage back to Biram. On the back of the church wall a number of slogans have been painted, their message reads: "We shall

Soviet proposal on German reunification fires imaginations

By Herbert Kremp

ARE reports of a Soviet proposal to consider German reunifica-tion bona fide? Or are they just speculation launched by a handful of Germans?

ly triggered a public debate that possible. The S has outstripped disarmament.

They preoccupy the imagination not only in terms of a greater or lesser threat; they also fuel the fires of a German tendency to harbour illusions.

Germany is quick to see a possibility as a certainty. Mr. Gorbachev is said to have a grand design.

Preoccupation with the man

sets aside sober appraisal of what

is possible and increases the possibility of error. More and more people may be drifting further and further away from reality. Moscow knows that the Germans are easily excited or upset. Under the new man in the Krem-

lin it has also come to realise that merely stirring up anxiety is not enough to gain political ground. Anxiety doesn't last. It is deepseated but fleeting — or at least tends to switch the object to

which it attaches. It is unréliable. Kremlin psychologists are convinced that to gain German support they must offer the Germans something constructive, something likely to keep them preoccupied with themselves.

An evergreen in this respect is the Germans' predisposition to concern themselves with the future of their country, divided since the end of World War II.

The Soviet Union has made several attempts to rechannel in their own direction political currents in Europe and further afield, the first being between 1952 and 1954.

Stalin started the ball rolling. Khrushchev had another go in 1964. On both occasions power changed hands — in Moscow.

Yet Soviet strategists have only ever had one aim in view: To prevent, forestall or break up the Atlantic alliance, which would not be viable without the Federal Republic of Germany as a member,

Encouraging German intro-spection and eliminating the very foundation of an effective U.S. political and military presence in Europe is a lasting Soviet aim. The incorporation of the Federal Republic of Germany (and Japan) in the pattern of U.S. alliances is the most serious political defeat the Soviet Union has suffered since the war — followed in 1960 by the loss of China as a Soviet ally. The successors of Sta-

lin and Khrushchev have consolidated their empire, holding it together by force and arming it to world power status in military

energy went. Further economic enough to make the national de-Either way, they have prompt- or foreign policy progress was not bate in Germany come to a bead oviets have failed to get rid of the Americans. which they find most unsatisfac-

> That is why every Soviet leader who sets himself the larget of creatively safeguarding his power will make a fresh attempt to hreak the bounds of his military borders and drive the United States out of Eurasia.

The incentive Moscow can offer Japan - the Kurile islands is less interesting than the option it can offer a divided

Both the German domestic debate and the Euro-American debate show how the Soviets can make military, political and psychological gains by disarmament proposals involving partial

U.S. withdrawals from Europe. What is lacking is the grand design, the offer that cun't be refused.

If Mr. Gorbachev establishes a link of any substance between military disengagement and political solutions for continental Europe - a link the Americans at present fail to establish -

Stalin Note

Speculatinn about a possible offer of German reunification terms hy Mr. Gorbacbev calls to mind the so-called Stalin Note of March 1952. In a note in the Western powers dated 10 March 1952 the Soviet leader said Moscow might be prepared tn consider German reunification on a basis of neutrality and limited rearmament. Stalin's offer was viewed hy Chancellor Adenauer and his Bonn government and hy the three Western allies as a tactical move designed to upset plans to incorporate the Federal Repuhlic of Germany in the Western alliance. They turned it down. As important political documents and minutes have yet in be released for publication by nfficial archives, politicians and historians still disagree on whether the rejection of Stalin's offer was a genuine missed opportunity of reunifying Germany — Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz. progress, as Count Lambsdorff says with a post-Bismarckian gesture, might be made.

It certainly would in Germany. and be it only as the result of But that was as far as their misinformation. It alone could be over the country's elected political representatives.

Mr. Gorbachev and his planners may be fascinated by the idea of a Pax Sovietica in Europe, militarily and politically ejecting the United States from Europe by means of disengagement and setting up a German federation (not a reunited Germany) with an economic bias toward the East.

But this move would lead to the loss of Soviet chessmen on the international board. The nations of eastern central Europe and Germans east of the Elbe would tend toward a "neutral," middleof-the-road position.

Would the glue of the Soviet empire be sufficient to keep them together? That is very hard to tell Die Welt. Bonn.



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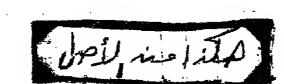
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Desertification: What can be done Your body will tell you

two-part essay on desertification published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEY). Part one appeared in yesterday's issue of the Jordan

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WHAT effects does desertification have on its victims? Those affected are mainly the rural poor, With small incomes, little or no land and scant political power, survival depends on the success of a few crops or the sale of a few animals. As productivity falls, extraordinary measures may have to be taken to survive. In the Peruvian Sierra, where the cold desert is arriving following massive deforestation, houses are now heated only when food is being cooked; and workers must survive with only one cooked

As crops fail, domestic animals die, water sources dry up and fuelwood becomes more and more difficult to obtain, the prospects of survival dwindle. Often. they do so slowly, almost imperceptibly. Nutritious grasses are gradually replaced by less palatable ones, forcing livestock to search larger areas for their food; farmers are forced to move onto steep hiliside land or areas previously considered too infertile to warrant cultivation. Water sources become polluted with silt and salt. And the tree products on which rural families throughout the developing world depend - for everything from food and fuel to rope, medicines and dyes - become virtually unobtainable. This is the way the wasteland spreads: as T.S. Eliot put it,

"not with a bang but a whimper." People living on the desert fringes are used to hardship; over the centuries, they have evolved elaborate mechanisms for coping with their harsh environment. Nomadie pastoralists in the Sahel have learned to increase their stock during wetter periods as an insurance against the drought.

But when over-cultivation and over-grazing lead to permanent increasing losses in yield. traditional means of dealing with crisis fail. The quality of life, already low, deteriorates further. Life becomes little more than a form of chronic disaster.

The typical chain of events that occurs starts with crop yields falling and animals dying from lack of fodder. Industries based on crop and animal products then been to the mempioyment rises. and people get poorer. Food production falls, food imports rise, and economic chaos ensues. Governments often fall.

Descrification produced dramatic results in the mid-western United States during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. It is now

The Sahel

WORLD attention was first focussed on desertification following the drought in the Sahel in the early 1970s, when between 50,000 and 250,000 people, and about 3.5 million head of livestock, perished. Since then, another-drought (1982-84) has reduced stock numbers yet again.

Since 1977, desertification has worsened over much of the Sahel, particularly in Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal, even though about U.S. \$200 million have been spent on reforestation. On the other hand, projects' with more specific objectives, such as sand dune stabilisation, have been more sucproducing even more dramatic substantial achievements, they jects in which the people themresults, in Africa. Asia and Latin America.

For those directly affected. there is in the end only one choice: To move.

Migration to cities and other

countries is a common result of desertification; during the Sahel drought of the early 1970s, nearly one million 'environmental refugees', a sixth of the population. fled from Burkino Faso (then Upper Volta). Half a million more fled from nearby Mali. The victims of descrification in central America and Haiti fill the cities of the United States; in India, they swell the already teeming cines of the Punjab; and in Brazil, where in the north-east of the country desertification threatens an area the size of western Europe, they flock to already over-crowded cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

Because desertification is caused by human action, it can be cootrolled and cured by human action. And, technically, the solutions are not difficult.

The basic answer is improved forms of land use: Better farming systems, an end to over-grazing and over-cropping, sand dune fixation, the erection of windbreaks and shelter belts, reforestation, and improved soil and water conservation. At the local level, there have

been many successes using these techniques over the past few years. Green belts have been plaoted round some of the Sahel's capital cities, such as Ouagadougou and Niamey. Algeria has reforested more than 250,000 hectares. Ethiopia has terraced eroded land on 35 watersheds in the central highland plateau. Sudan is restocking its gum belt. Rajastban is planting roadside shelter belts and Peru has begun an enormous reforestation programme to save some of its Andean Sierra. China bas been reforesting at the rate of 1.5 million hectares a year. Windbreaks have been successfully established in Niger's Mujia valley. And while rangeland programmes have been conspicuously less successful, one in Syria has managed to restore productivity to the country's steppes, raising its sheep population from 2.9 million in 1960 to 8.8 million in 1980. The Republic of Korea, India and Nepal have demonstrated that social forestry programmes - operated by the villa-

troyed by had land-use manage-

Cape Verde

The Gambia

Mauntania

SeneyJal

gers themselves - can be sue-

cessful: Land-can be reclaimed,

trees planted, and fuelwood and

fruit supplies restored, providing

valuable income to hill dwellers

whose livelihood had been des-

compare poorly to the rate of damage. The battle to protect the Earth from describication is not being won, and the goal of arresting descrification seems more distant now than it did in 1977, at the time of the U.N. Conference on Desertification (UNCOD).

Ooe reason is that the money to combat desertification has not been made available on the scale recommended at UNCOD. Furthermore, donors have tended to support projects only marginally conceeted with desertification, such as the provision of new roads, rather than the more difficult but less expensive projects of direct relevance. Often, they have proved unwilling to finance the recurrent costs of projects that are essential to their long-term success: Trees may be planted and sand dunes stabilised but the effort is wasted without concrete provision to ensure that the trees are protected long enough to become established. and that the duoes are stabilised long eoough for new vegetation

to take root. The affected countries, for their part, have failed to take the problem seriously enough. It cannot be solved piecemeal and without long-term commitment. One requirement is a national plan to combat desertification, and UNEP has been providing assistance to countries requesting belp in making such plans. But few have asked for this help, and even fewer have actually prepared

One that has is Tunisia. Thanks partly to help from UNEP, the eountry now has a oational strategy to combat descrification, and a carefully itemised list of 21 priority projects to be com-pleted by 1992, Covering areas such as the mapping of natural resources, agricultural development, research, training, and monitoring and assessment, these projects have attracted finance from several individual countries as well as from a number of international organisations.

The need for change

There is thus a case for a massive mobilisation of resources to fight desertification. More people, and more governments, must be made aware of the severity of the threat if this is to happen. The affected countries will themselves have to take the issue more seriously than they donors and recipients of aid can, however, build on the lessons of the past decade, some of which cicar.

The first is that one pre-condi-Why the battle is being lost tioo for success in field projects is series on land degradation and its Unhappily, although these are community participation. Pro-solutions.

selves plan and run their own self-help schemes, on a small scale, have a much greater chance of success than large projects directed by distant bureaucrats.

Secondly, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs), particularly local ooes, have had a remarkably successful track record in desertification projects. They have succeeded, for example, in getting trees planted in the Sahel where other, much larger projects have failed. The NGOs deserve all the encouragement and support they can get. On the other hand, the fact that the scale of their activities is small means that they alone could never hope to make more than a small deot io the overwhelmingly huge problem of global deserti-

It is easy to lose sight of the dimensions of the problem: an area the size of North and South America combined is involved, with a population of 850 million people, about one-fifth of the global population. Between half and a quarter of this land is already seriously affected; its productivity, in other words, has fallen by at least 25 per cent. NGOs may well be able to show the way but they alone are unlikely to win the battle.

How UNEP is helping

The United Nations Environment Programme is a catalysing. not an implementing, agency. Its role in combaning desertificatioo, as in other areas, is to create awareness of the problem, help formulate strategy and coordinate U.N. action.

UNEP was designated the agency to coordinate the U.N. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification which was formulated at UNCOD in 1977. It does this through the Inter-Agency Working Group oo Desertification and by working with other bodies, such as the Consultative Group for Desertification Control, to mobilise support for desertification projects.

Most activities are carried out in conjunction with other agencies. Creation of greater public awareness of the issues is a job to which UNEP itself has paid particular attention. It has organised press visits to affected areas, helped finance an Earthscan press briefing guide on the subject, and supported a number of documentary films and filmstrips. have done in the past. Both i These include the UNEP/Central Independent Television film Seeds of Despair that gave the outside world its first glimpse of the famine in Diopia, and the sequel Seeds of Hope, a six part

Burkina Faso

The area is one of the poorest in the world, with per capita incomes of less than U.S. \$400 a year, literacy levels of less than 25 per cent and life expectancy everywhere below 50 years. Most Sahel countries have large debts

and suffer severe shortages of foreign exchange. Populations are increasing by 2-3 per cent annually, and there is widespread migration to the cities, particularly the capitals, some of which are growing at more than 7 per cent

annually. By the year 2000, six of the Sahel countries - Chad. Mali, Mauritania, the Niger. Senegal and Burkina Faso — are expected to bave an urban population of 11.8 million, a 224 per cent increase over 1975.

when it is nap time

period where the body needs

more energy to carry out activi-

ties. "The reason sleep occurs at

certain times of day might have to

do with these temperature ex-

If humans are genetically prog-

Wehr blames industrialisation

rammed to take naps, what is

for breaking this natural cycle.

Business interferes with many

oatural patterns of behaviour,

he pointed out. Twenty-five per

cent of Americans work shifts

that prevent them from normal

sleep. Many suffer mental and

physical illnesses that can be link-

ed directly to these erratic sche-

naps, but in the work-oriented

20th century, he added, "if every-

one went home and took a three-

hour break, there would be twice

as many commuting bours, and all businesses would ruo less effi-

Dr. Charles Czeisler, a

psychiatrist at Harvard Medical

School, has worked with a num-

ber of companies, redisigning

shift schedules to get the most out

of the body's natural sleep

He believes that modern shifts

are too long and the rotations too

frequent, which often sends the

body's clock in the wrong direc-

tion: Backward. Krooauer, also

at Harvard, bopes his split-day

studies may help in arranging

opumal work performance during

shifts. For example, during the

Falklands war, British soldiers

had to fight by day and be ready

at night to collect supplies that

were carried in by plane. Based

oo the information of split sleep

cycles, a British psychologist

taught soldiers to sleep before

and after their missions so that

they could work at peak effi-

Researchers are getting closer to understanding this sleep mechanism. According to Wehr,

the natural sleep pattern is a

couple of hours in the daytime

David Dinges, a hiological psychologist at the University of

Pennsylvania, has been studying

nap patterns in college students

for oearly a decade. At first,

sleep researchers laughed at his

idea that napping was biologically

related to nightime sleep, his colleagues thought napping was a sign of an underlying sleep disturbance. In 1975, Canadian re-

searcher Dr. Roger Broughton

published the first paper arguing

that there was a biological basis

for napping. Dinges continued in

his own studies, coming up with

to get husinessmen in industry to understand the relationship be-

tween sleep phases and peak acci-

deot times. According to Dinges, accidents peak at night, and a

smaller peak occurs at midday.

Today he speods his time trying

similar conclusions.

and 5 hours at night.

Wehr says humans should take

tremes," Wehr added.

stopping us?

ciently.

thythms.

By Jamie Talan

LOS ANGELES - Tired after lunch? Downinght groggy by 3 p.m.? You are not alone. Researchers have produced scientific evideoce that humans — when given the chance - will sleep at least two times a day. The oeed for a "siesta" is keyed to the human biological clock, and missing a catnap can put the system out of killer, experts say.

It makes perfect sense, at least outside of the United States. In many other cultures people return home at midday and eat and nap before they return to work. Even some animals have similar hiological clocks.

New studies also suggest that siestas might make people more efficient in their afternoon work, simply because their sleep-wake cycles are in sync. The findings may have some practical applications, especially for people with shift schedules.

Researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry in Munich, Germany, have devised an intriguing way to study midday sleep patterns. Jurgen Zulley and Scon Campbell of the institute had test subjects live in an underground buoker for days - with no music, writing, reading, alcohol. coffee or tea. The subjects have no way to judge time outside of their environment.

The subjects were merely asked to fall asleep whenever they felt the urge. Electrodes attached to their bodies helped researchers monitor the depth and length of each sleep cycle.

The Germao scientists found there were four-hour rhythms periods of increased readiness to sleep - in addition to night sleep. Daytime sleeping occurred most ofteo at 1 p.m., but shorter naps also took place at 9 a.m. and

People in midday slumber for more than 90 minutes had deeper sleeps, followed by periods of dreaming.

In similar studies, Richard E. Kronauer, professor of mechanieal engineering at Harvard University, found that people chose nap times at 5.30 p.m. slept for three hours, stayed up for eight hours and slept another four hours. In essence, their days were split in half.

If daytime snoozing is normal, what is the biological purpose of this short sleep?

According to Dr. Thomas Webr, chief of the clinical psychobiology branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, the natural sleeping pattern might be the body's way of conserving energy, a form of temperature regulation.

For example, many people take a siesta in hot climates, where the midday sun makes the body use more energy to move

At the other extreme, night is the coldest time of day, another

Kazakhstan: Mysterious spirals

- Los Angeles Times.

MOSCOW (APN) - A new expedition of the Central Council of Societies for Protecting Historical and Architectural Monuments of Kazakhstan will thoroughly examine the mysterious spirals receotly discovered oo the Ustyurt Plateau.

They were noticed from a helicopter by experts studying ancient architectural monuments of western Kazakhstan. Those were strange pictures of enormous size, lined up in a spiral. Some of them resembled a circle, others - an ellipse, still others a butterfly or eveo a dragonfly.

Scientists do oot hasten to compare the finding with the region in the Nazca desert in Peru which bas been already named a cosmodrome of extraterrestrials.

The expedition will try to establisb a link between the spirals and ancient cultural monuments discovered in this region. Some specialists believe that the spirals represent an old method of proeuring fodder.

Randa Habibis **Noisy corpses**

NO, this is not another obituary. The family of the late circles has asked me not to do that any more. They have chosen resignation and silence, as death is becoming so common among them.

So, after the Fourth, the Fifth, and the Seventh Circle, the Sixth Circle is also gone. And now if the Seventh Circle is resting in peace, that was not the case of some people in its neighbourhood. After midnight, and for several nights last week, bulldozers of the Amman Municipality carried pieces of stones from the "corpse" of the late circle to an empty lot at the edge of the Abdoun-Sweifieh area. The dreadful noise provoked by the unloading of stones kept all the neighbourhood awake as late as 3 in the morning. Children were kept awake and parents too. In the case of students preparing for their Twajihi exams the following morning it must have been catastrophic.

One of the resideots called the department concerned in the Greater Amman Municipality to enquire why should buildozers work so late at night. The answer was: "We want to avoid disturbing the traffic at day, so we work at night." No problem, but does it have to be after midnight? There is not much traffic after 9 p.m. between the 6th Circle and Sweifieh. All the work could have been done and over with before 11 p.m. No need to disturb the sleep of the people who only wish, like our beloved circles, to "rest" in peace and quiet.

Can those who dig and tell keep on saying, 'trust us'?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — This is an anempt to examine some questions about the press. For many years I was sure I had firm answers to them. But the questions are getting sharper and the answers murkier, which can be discoocerting.

The questions, put to me frequently by others and by myself, can be summed up this way: If the press is increasingly insistent on knowing more and mote about relanvely few of them, so "trust the private lives of people in public life, does it not bave the ethical obligation to tell more has changed. It has become and more about itself? To start: Should journalists

make their finances public? Not just salaries but investments, ioheritances and earnings from lec- trust or privacy, which is not so tures and books? We want to good. know the last dollar's worth about officials. Many in the press that every public official must influence public affairs more than most officials.

And how about financial informatioo, not only from too editors and executives but from editorial writers, columnists, reporters and desk editors, who are often more important than their vate life that newspeople consichiefs in day-to-day presentation

eotitled to know the political in-House? Did they ever give money to Nicaraguans, pro or contra? Now, let's get to it. Correspon-

And is the reader or viewer

committed adultery? Are you now? Homosexual experiences, any? Names, please, And surely you will not mind,

Mr. Publisher, if readers pitch in a few dollars each to put a secret cordoo around your house at night, since your reporters extend that attention to others.

These are oot oew questions. We in the press always bave been confident of the answer to questions about our own politics, sex lives and money: We are not officials; our mis-

sion in life is to divorce our stories and news judgements from bias, and the only thing that couois is what we put in the papers or broadcast. So how we vote or what we belong to or what we think off the job does oot matter. Who we are and what we do are not pertinent: just judge us on what we write and how we play the news.

Forty years of experience bave firmed rather than shaken my

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trust in the journalistic integrity of most reporters. On good papers there are layers of editors to catch prejudice. And if we slip, there it is in print or on the air to show us up.

I know there are reporters and editors who slant the news; I have been the subject of articles for which the writer should surely hang. The scoundrels will certainly be brought to justice, in the next world if it eannot be arranged in this. But there are us" still seems reasonable to say.

The problem is that journalism tougher-minded and deeper-digging, which usually is good. But it has also become rather meaoer and less inclined to grant areas of

So it seems less clear-cut to say report the source of every bit of income while news people decline to say what political group or industry is paying them to leaver: oo who may be picking up a old for a trip.

Once there were areas of pridered off limits. This was under a theory of journalism known as look-we-are-all-human."

But now that the love affairs clinations of the correspondents drinking habits and sexual preferwho cover Congress or the White ences not just of presidential candidates but of all important officials are news, isn't it less logical for journalists to say that dents and editors, have you ever their private lives are their own influential than many officials whose private cooduct is considered relevant to the public?

> No, colleagues, it is not a First Amendment issue. We would all be opposed to any regulation or industry-wide code of conduct or. such things. It is something much more difficult to put down: that squeaky little voice inside that always asks you questions and now is not really silenced when the "trust us" answer is played

Journalisis can keep ducking the issue, but not for long. One day soon editors, reporters and publishers will have to decide, paper by paper, if the familiar answers are good enough. Those who think oot will face the choice of forgoing some stories about personal mariers or agreeing to make their own lives fully public. It is not a matter of law, but of ethics and that squeaky voice -The New York Times.

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Outspoken media add spice to left-wing Burkina Faso

By Jean-Loup Fievet

Reuter OUAGADOUGOU — The sleepy capital of impoverished Burkina Faso comes suddenly to life every Friday morning when civil servants, politicians, army officers and diplomats scramble to the news-stands for their weekly dose of malice and muck-

They are avid readers of L'Intrus, a tabloid collection of cartoons and gossip columns that exposes corruption cases and in-lighting within the country's ruling circles, complete with names, facts and figures.

On a continent where official newspapers and state-ruo broadcasting are the rule, the independent satirical review helps to give leftist-led Burkina Faso one of the liveliest media scenes in French-speaking West Africa.

"The 1983 revolution has unexpectedly spawned one of Africa's most impertinent magazines as well as one of its most entertaining radio stations," an admiring Western diplomat said.

The newly-created radio station, called Radio Entrez-Parlez, is, like L'Intrus, a brainchild of maverick journalist Jean-Hubert president, Captain Thomas sonally double-check every arrears.

"I am firmly convinced that the truth, especially when it hurts, is a powerful weapon to bring about changes in Africa," Bazie told

L'Intrus calls itself "the weekly for scoop and fun" and will celebrate its first anniversary with a special issue later this month. Its name means "the intruder," or, more loosely, someone who rocks the boat.

It has an average circulation of 8,000 while the government daily Sidwaya (truth) sells between 3,000 and 3,500 copies a day. Members of Burkina's political

and military establishment as well as foreign diplomats are avid readers. In a recent issue, the paper accused the labour minister of lingering in bed late in the morning instead of being at work. "Government ministers bave

often complained about us, but privately. Only one lodged a formal complaint about a story. Oddly enough, the man disappeared in a subsequent government reschuffle," said Bazie, who is the only known member of the editorial team and a former head

of Sankara's press unit. The editor relies on a network Bazie, a close adviser to the of unpaid informers. "But I per-

printed word to avoid landing the paper into legal trouble," he said. Critics of L'Intrus say the paper is astutely used by Sankara to settle scores with political opponents and rivals. They claim Sankara, 37, wbo

has steered the country on a radical course since seizing power in 1983, occasionally composes the paper's much-read editorial. Radio Entrez-Parlez (come in and talk) began broadcastiog three mooths ago during weekends only, reaching a mod-

est 15-km range. It has a simple two-room studio and uses technical facilities provided by the information ministry. Advertising covers the cost of

the five-member staff. Like the state-run Burkinabe Radio, Entrez-Parlez carries official statements but favours live talk-shows and African music.

"Our studio is open to everyone who has something to say. We also ask ministers to explain their policies and answer questions from listeners on a variety of topics," presenter Nouhoum Ouattara said.

Last weekend, Financial Resources Minister Talata Eugene Dondasse came to explain a government drive to collect tax

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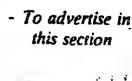
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Scottish tennis tourney finishes in shambles

EDINBURGH (R) — The Scottish grass court tennis championships, which began in Farce on Wednesday, ended in shambles Sunday when Ivan Lendl quit his own eight-man tournament.

Lendl pulled out of his semifinal against Anders Jarryd due to infloenza, leaving the Swede, who has played just one eotire match, to face Ecuador's Andres Gomez in the final for the. \$48,000 first prize.

The winner's prize in 1986 — before this 99-year-old event was revamped with the specific intention of giving Leodl unlimited grass court practice in the run up to Wimhledoo - was a gift voucher for \$320.

But the 1987 championships have been doomed to ignuminy from the first.

John McEnroe failed to turn up in Edinburgh, as did Freochman Henri Leconte, Russian Andrei Chesnokov and American Aaron Krickstein. The weather has been abysmal, and the centre court at Craiglockhart some way short of international standard.

"If we had sat down and composed the worst possible sceoario, we couldn't have heen this creative." said Jerry Solomon, a

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia

(AP) - Soviet pole vaulter

Sergei Bohka and Czech discus

thrower Zdenka Silhava posted

wins as East Bloc athletes domin-

ated the last day of a two-day

reported late Saturday that Bub-ka, the world record holder with

vault of 6.01 metres, cleared

5.70 metres to win the event.

Poland's Marian Knlasa was

women's world discus record at

74.56 metres, won the Czech

meet with a throw of 68,62

metres. Bulgariao Tsvetanka

Khristova was secood at 68.30.

American Roger Kingdom, the

Olympic champion in the 110-

metre hurdles, was one of the few

non-East European winners. He

film production for 1987:

Silhava, who holds the

The state news agency CTK

international track meet.

accord at 5,50.

East Bloc athletes dominate

international track meet

seoior vice-presideot of the American sports management company which was promoting the eveot and which also looks after Leodl's affairs.

"Ivan has been in bed since Saturday afternoon and there was simply oo way he could go out on that court. He's hitterly dis-appointed because his Wimhledon preparation was huilt around Edinhurgh.

"Hopefully, Ivan will be able to travel to Loodoo Monday hut 1 doo't thiok he'll begin practice until Wednesday at the earliest." Winner of five Grand Slam titles, including the French Opeo which he retained in Paris last

Sunday, the world number nne has dedicated the rest of his career to winning Wimhledon.

"Obviously this is a serious blow to his chances, but he's so strong and so determined I think it would be foolish for anyone to say Ivan woo't still win this year," added Solomon.

"It appears Ivan picked up the

covered the distance in 13.66

seconds, 0.26 seconds ahead of

Ales Hoeffer of Czechoslovakia.

Jamaica's Bert Cameroo,

world record holder over 400

metres woo that eveot with a time

of 45.20 secoods. Nigeria's Moses Ugbesie was second at 45.57.

edging Danie Ogidi of Nigeria. Ogidi was clocked in 50.01.

time of 51. 29 seconds to win the

women's 400-metre hurdles, 0.70

secoods hetter than Bulgaria's

Ivan Slanar nr Czechoslovakia

leaped 17.25 metres to win the

triple jump. Ignor Lapshin of the Soviet Union was second with a

Rositsa Stamen.

leap of 17.11.

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TAKE IT EASY

Cuha's Ana Quirot turned in a

bug from his coach Tony Roche in Paris last week and he has spent the entire night and day sleeping in his darkened hotel

Ironically, 42-year-old Roche has been the husiest competitor in Edinburgh this week, losing 7-6, 7-5 to Lendl in the first round before reaching the final of the consolation event.

Leodl issued a statement through Solumon which read: "It has been a frustrating week for me. First with the weather and now with my illness I have not been able to play as much as I hoped.

"I apologise to the fans here that I am sick because they have beeo very appreciative and supportive. The setting is very good, the Scottish people have been very frieodly, and the Bank of Scotland is a very supportive sponsor," added Leodl from his sick bed.

Two of those fans, wearing Scotland soccer scarves and shirts, dismissed any notioo they might feel a sense of disappointment at Lendl's withdrawal.

"We'd oever heard of Ivan Leodl, we bought these tickets to see John McEnroe have a go at the umpire."

Bayern wins, Borussia equals record

already assured of the West German First Division Cham-

Bulgaria's Toma Todov Lothar Matthaeus (2) and Ludfinished in 49.41 seconds to win wig Koegl hit Bayern's goals, the men's 400-metre hurdles, while Juergen Klinsmann scored for the home side.

> sia Moenchengladrahach who equalised Eiotracht Frankfurt's league record of nine successive victories by winning 4-2 at Col-

Borussia and tops the league scoring list with 20 goals. Christian Hoechstatter and Gueoter Thiele scored their other two. Klaus Allofs and Eogland's Tony Woodcock replied for Cologie.

mains 10 points behind Bayern and four behind Hamhurg who seot on Saturday Blau-Heiss Berlin to the Second Division with a

lin, Peter Lux scored the winners. The league programme finishes

Note: Minimum lease one year.

outdoor games.

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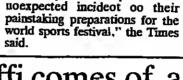
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games

The Olympic Park in Seoul (photo by the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee)

S. Korean papers warn against

marring Olympic preparations

Roh Tae-Woo, chairman of the

ruling Democratic Justice Party,

expressed regret, hut said he be-

lieved it was an isolated incident.

festival for all mankind," said

Roh, chosen last week to succeed

big southern port city of Pusan

because of tear gas fumes from

another anti-government protest.

unidentified organisers of the

about the receot "unfortunate"

They have expressed worry

over the poteotial impact of the

The Korea Times said Sunday

President Chun Doo-Hwan.

The Olympics will be one big

ences in Korea. Another unidentified official was quoted as saying "we are confident of success." The second official noted that before the opening of the Asian

Seoul Olympic Organising Com-

mittee as saying, "my head reels"

when I imagine what the foreign

players will say of their experi-

On Friday, a game between Korea and the United States was delayed about 30 minutes in the Games in South Korea last fall "many people worried amid speculation that the games might be marred" by radical student activists and other dissidents.

"But the Korean people car-Seoul Olympics were concerned ried out the international eveot successfully in total harmony, iocideots during the soccer the official said.

He also was quoted as saying the organising committee held meetings immediately after the Masan incident, adding that 'appropriate measures will be worked out to prevent such incideots in the days to come."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Becker reaches Queen's Club final

LONDON (R) — Wimhledon champion Boris Becker of West Germany won a high-class war of serve-and-volley attrition against American Tim Mayotte and reached the final of the London Grass Court Tennis Championships at Queeo's Cluh Sunday. The top-seeded Becker's 4-6, 7-6, 6-4 victory avenged a defeat by Mayotte in the quarter-finals here last year and put him into Mooday's final of the rain-delayed tournameot against American Jimmy Connors, the fifth seed. Connors defeated Australian Pat Cash 7-6, 6-4 in the other semifinal Saturday after which Mayotte took a 2-1 lead over Becker before rain halted play.

Carlsson wins Bologna tennis tournament

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP) - Kent Carlsson of Sweden played steady, precise tennis to win the \$18,000 top prize in the Bologna tournament with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Emilio Sanchez of Spain. The 18-year-old Carlsson, the tournament's top seed, made few errors in downing the third-seeded Sanchez, doling out a string of strong serves and well-placed returns on the clay centre court.

FIFA tightens up law on throw-ins

LONDON (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) has tightened up soccer's rules on throw-ins. A meeting of FIFA's international board at Llandudno in Wales agreed that from next season players taking throw-ins must do so from exactly the right place or forfeit the throw to their opponeots. English Football Association (F.A.) Secretary Ted Croker said: "We have been trying for about five years to get this through and I am very pleased now that we have finally succeeded." Welsh secretary Alun Evans said the move was revolutionary. He added: "From next season, referees will be asked to indicate the spot where a throw-in should be taken. Players who take it from the wrong place will not get a second chance. The throw will be awarded to the opposition.

Soccer fans arrested in pre-match violence

ZWOLLE, Netherlands (AP) - Police arrested 95 soccer fans Saturday after they damaged the interior of a train that was taking them to an out-of-town match, according to a police spokesman. Supporters of the First Division F.C. Cambuur team from Leeuwarden in the northern Netherlands caused 22,000 guilders (\$11,000) in damage, said the spokesman. He said they were questioned and released. Later Saturday, the local NEC team in the eastern Dutch city of Nijmegeo defeated F.C. Camhuur, 6-4. When the Nijmegen-bound train, which had departed from Leeuwarden, pulled into this city's railway station, the eogineer and conductors refused to continue riding the train, and police were summoned to arrest the fans, according to the spokesman. It was the first serious oothreak of soccer violence in The Netherlands in months. Earlier this year, 25 people were injured during a match between Ajax of Amsterdam and F.C. Den Haag,

pionship, woo 3-1 at Stuttgart Saturday to stay six points clear at

But the day belooged to Borus-

Uwe Rahn scored twice for

Despite the late surge, Moen-chengladbach, in third place, re-

head and, after Wolfgang her first Grand Schueler had equalised for Ber-

Countess Steffi comes of age for second time By theo Graf was already play-

BRUEHL. West Germany (R) - Steffi Graf, the West German tennis countess who would be queen, came of age Sunday for the second time in eight days.

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) —

Two Seoul newspapers warned

Suoday that receot political dis-

turbaoces could affect the care-

ful, elaborate preparations under way for the 1988 Olympics.

The oewspapers quoted offi-

cials as saying they were worried

Fears often have been express-

ed that North Korea would use

such incideots to try to disrupt the

1988 summer games on the home

Last Wedoesday, in the south-ern city of Masan, police fired

tear gas to try to control anti-

government demonstrators. The

fumes drifted over a soccer field

during a match between Korea

and Egypt in the Presideot's Cup

International Football Tourna-

Live televisioo coverage

showed players coughing, wiping their eyes and covering their mouths. The game was called and

grounds of rival South Korea.

about the protests.

The teenager, the scourge of the women's tennis circuit with seven titles and an unbeaten ruo of 39 singles victories this year, celehrates her 18th birthday, earning the right to vote in her

bome country for the first time. But in tennis terms Graf came of age in Paris last Saturday when she beat world number one Martina Navratilova of the United Tobias Homp put Hamhurg States to win the French Opeo,

Few doubt that it was the first of many for "Die Graefin," the countess, as she is invariably known by the West German

Graf became the youngest ever French Women's champion and a cause for juhilatioo in her bome town of Brnehl, a suburb of Mannheim with a population of just 15,000

The single-minded Graf had to London to prepare on grass for Wimhledon later this month but she had not reckoned with the fierce pride of the citizens of

Mayor Guenther Refferit persuaded her instead to return for a came a full-time joh. civic reception on Mooday when the streets. She was presented with a nine-week-old Alsatian dog and a giant racket covered with flowers.

Peter Fissl, landlord of the Hopensack Inn in the centre of town, said local people were deeply proud of Graf, who he "has put this town on the

when people here are asked where they come from, they always say "I'm from Bruehl -Steffi Graf's home town," he said.

From Bruehl, a glance across the Rhine valley reveals a large cement works, the most notable feature of Leimen 20 km away, the town where Wimhledoo champioo Boris Becker was born.

The two tennis wunderkioder have known each other for almost 12 years — since Becker was seven and Graf just six. ing against boys because there were oo girls her own age able to compete with her already awesome forehand.

The Grafs — father Peter, mother Heidi, Steffi and brother Michael — live in a large hungaplanned to fly straight from Paris solow next door to the tennis centre oo whose three clay courts the future champion speot countless hours learning her craft.

The club was run by her father until the responsibilities of acting as her manager and mentor be-Steffi started tennis at the age

of three wheo her father shortened a racket handle with a saw so they could play in the living room of their home. "In those days we lined up a

few stools to use as the net," her father recalled. "I would give her a salt stick as a prize if she got the ball over the 'net' 20 times."

Before long his daughter had graduated to a proper tennis court and was sooo earning bigger rewards. She was overjoyed to be given a barbie doll when she first achieved the feat of returning the ball over the oet 50 times.

Horst Schmidt, a neighbour and former husiness partner of Peter Graf's, said Steffi's early successes did not always make her such a popular figure in are doubles partners and friends,

"She was so good she was always winning tournaments even when the girls she played against

were much older than herself," he said. "Some parents were so jealous they even rang the Graf house in the middle of the night before tournaments to try to disturb Steffi's sleep."

The hours of coaching from her father paid off when, at the age of 13, she became the youngest player to achieve a world computer ranking.

At 15 she took oo a tutor and left school to concentrate on her career and she was just 16 when she won for the first time against. Navratilova to capture the West German Opco title in West

Little more than a year later she is ranked secood in the world and ooe of the favourites for Wimhledon despite limited experience on

Graf, who has never concealed her goal of becoming number one, looks set to dominate women's tennis in the foreseeable future. She has lost just three matches in the last 14 months and has never been beaten by a player younger than herself. The most likely candidate to

break that run is Argeotina's Gahriela Sahatini, who is 11 months her junior. Sahatini has come close to beating Graf three times this year and the two, who are on the threshold of a rivalry which could last as long as that between Navratilova and Chris Evert.

New Zealand beats Wales, advances to **Rugby Union** finals

เสายเกรียน เครื่อนเหมื Wales 49-6 on Sunday to adcance to the final of the inaugural World

Cup Rugby Union Tournament. The New Zealanders surpassed Wales in every facet of the game and romped to a 27-0 halftime iero: The Liwis Scoted Iout thes in each half as Wales crumpled in the face of a series of relentless

forward charges. Winger John Kirwan and number 8. Wayne Shelford scored two tries each for the New Zealanders, whose other tries came from back-rowers Alan Whetton and Mark Brooke Cowden, prop John Drake and centre Joe: Stanley.

Fly half Grant Fox kicked seven conversions and a penalty: Wales' only points came from a try to centre John Devereux, converted by fullback Paul Thor-

New Zealand now faces France in the World Cup final at Edeo Park in Auckland oo June 20.

France won the first semifinal game 30-24 Saturday over Australia at Concord Oval in. Sydney.

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AMMAN - Last week the U.S. dollar moved higher due to short covering from major U.S. banks. The dollar traded in a very wide range of 0.337-0.347 fils against the Jordanian digar. Charts still indicate that the dollar could move lower

this week is 0.338-0.350 fils. Thatcher for a third time. The pound sterling traded between 0.5450-0.5590 fils. The D.M./ 5.F. moved lower due to the

0.1825-0.1850 fils and the S.F. between 0.2150-0.2220 fils.

The Lebanese lira moved still

of the bad political situation in Lebanon. The lira traded be-tween 400-380 L.L./ID. The Syrian lira traded between 100-90 S.L./JD.

The Kuwaiti dinar traded between JD 1.220-JD 1.225. The Egyptian pound traded be-tween 165-170 fils and the Iraqi dinar between 260-250 fils.

short covering on the gold and silver. Gold jumped from a low \$452 an ounce to \$464 an ounce. Süver from \$7.58 an

still in a consolidation period around the levels of \$440-\$465 an ounce before moving higher towards \$478 an ounce.

Gold prices in Amman based on the daily bulletin presented by the Jordan Jewellery Store are as follows:

Gold per gramme 21 carats JD 4.150-104.050 Gold per gramme 18 carats JD 4.000-4.3900.

U.K. petroleum output decreases

LONDON (OPECNA) — U.K. petroleum production in the three months February to April this year decreased by four per

According to figures released by the Department of Energy, production of coal also decreased by 2.5 per cent and that of natural gas by 4.3 per cent. Production of primary electricity bowever increased by 2.4 per cent.

Petroleum production in the cent higher.

three months was 31.2 million tonnes, including 1.6 million ton-nes of natural gas liquids, the figures showed.

Total use of petroleum, including non-energy use, was 18.3 million tonnes, 1.4 million tonnes or

7.3 per cent less than a year ago. Petroleum product deliveries for energy use in the period were 9.4 per cent lower than a year earlier, whilst deliveries for nonenergy purposes were 6.7 per-

Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make decisions about what you want to do and let others know about your

solved by the evening. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your private aims and make a private plan to gain them in a prac-

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You get good ideas from a new acquaintance concerning a troublesome matter.

Make progress in personal affairs.

MOON CHILDREN June 22 to Jul. 21 Show a promment person that you will back him, or her, in worth-

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get some inspired idea working and later you can get the backing of an influential

person you know. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Keep the promises you hastily made to your mate over the weekend. Go ahead

with new business matters. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22| Contact an outsider who

can help you make a new project work well. Improve your career in the public's eye. "SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Finish that new plan

genious way of doing what your mate desires. You get

arrange for some fun later on.

know how to improve it.

plan that is vital, then be off to the activities that can

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) It's an ideal day to get into some new venture. Look at your property and PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle some financial

NEWS IN BRIEF

Saudi imports decline by 17 per cent

RIYADH (R) - Imports to Saudi Arabia, whose economy was depressed last year hy lower oil prices, declined by 17 per cent in 1986, but non-oil exports and reexports rose by 34 per cent, the finance ministry said Sunday. It said imports last year were worth \$18.8 billion, with 40 per cent coming from Western Europe and only 4.1 per cent from Arah countries. Imports of gold, precious stones and electrical appliances registered the higgest declines. No figures were given for oil exports hy Saudi Arahia, the world's largest oil exporter, but the ministry said non-oil exports and reexports were worth \$1.97 hillion.

Third World owes Yugoslavia \$3.7 billion

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia, which owes Western creditors \$19.7 billion, is itself owed \$3.7 billion by various Third World countries, the newspaper Viesnik reported. It said the figures were cited at a meeting of a parliamentary committee on foreign

First Chicago boosts loan reserves

CHICAGO (AP) — First Chicago Corp. said last week it is adding \$800 million to its loan loss reserves, becoming the latest of several major U.S. hanks to take such action to cover shaky loans to developing countries. As a result, First Chicago said it is expected to report a \$700 million loss in the second quarter and a loss of between \$420 million and \$450 million for the full year. But it said it would continue its regular dividend policy. First Chicago is the natinn's 11th-largest bank holding company in terms of assets and parent of First National Bank of Chicago. The new loss reserves hrings First Chicago's total to \$1.37 billion, or 5.3 per cent of total loans. The reserve for troubled country accounts is \$935 million, or 30 per cent of those loans.

Qatar's imports fall by 3.5 per cent

BAHRAIN (R) - Imports to the Gulf state of Oatar dropped by 3.5 per cent in value last year as declining oil prices cut into economic activity. Official statistics show that Quar imported \$1.09 hillion worth of goods in 1986 compared with goods worth \$1.09 hillion worth of goods in 1986 compared with goods worth \$1.14 billion in the previous year, the Gulf News Agency reported. Machinery and equipment comprised 37.1 per cent of imports. Imports from Japan, the biggest single source, decreased largely because of the rising value of the yen against the dollar. Qatar, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), links the value of its riyal to the dollar. No figures were given for oil exports. dollar. No figures were given for oil exports.

Dhaka seeks credits for oil needs

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesb has extracted nearly 50,000 barrels of crude in six months from its only oil field, but will need foreign aid to determine the exact reserves, Energy Minister Anwar Hossain said, "We shall require funds for the assessment of actual reserves in Haripur oil field," he told parliament, Bangladesh, which spends nearly \$300 million a year on importing crude oil and petroleum products, struck oil for the first time last December. But it needs to drill at least five new wells to assess the reserves at the north-eastern field, Mr. Hossain said, adding that each well would cost \$11 million. "If the fund is available soon, the government hopes to complete the drilling in two to three years' time," he said.

British oil firm reports lower profits

LONDON (OPECNA) - Capel and Leonard, a small independent British oil company, has said low oil prices have reduced its net income in the last financial year from \$10.5 million to \$4.2 million. Figures show that turnover for the year was down by one-third to \$157.5 million despite a rise in the volume of crude company's refining and marketing operations recovered from a difficult first half, contributing to an operating profit of \$8.4 million. Profit before tax and write-offs showed a smaller decline to \$5.7 million due to lower interest charges.

Shell to close seven U.K. facilities

LONDON (OPECNA) - The Shell Oil Company is to close five small oil terminals and two regional distribution offices in Britain as part of an exercise to streamline its refining, marketing and distribution operations. Oil analysts said the closures would result in up to 70 job losses in the next two years, although Shell said it hoped to achieve the closures without redundancies. The company also said it planned to step up investment in improving larger terminals, with \$25.5 million earmarked over the next five years for rebuilding the largest terminals at its two refineries in Cheshire and Essex. Work is expected to begin in August.

Net resources transfer from Third World

continues

UNITED NATIONS (OPEC-NA) - Net transfer of resources from developing to industrialised countries continued for the third year running in 1986, according to U.N. report.

Developing countries which have traditionally relied on foreign capital inflows have recently faced a difficult international situation which worsened in 1986, says the "World Economic Survey 1987."

First, the trade surplus of energy-exporting countries, including Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria, declined while the trade deficit of energy-importing countries as a whole improved. The overall current account deficit of developing countries grew by \$10 hillion in

1986 and required financing. But net capital inflows, including grants, direct investments and loans, totalled \$5 billion less in 1986 than in 1985, mainly because net private credit began flowing out of these countries. The repayment of outstanding loans was not matched by new loans either.

The larger current account deficit was financed from official national reserves, and while \$3 hillion was added to reserves in 1985, countries drew down reserves by \$12 billion in 1986.

The estimated net payment of interest and profit of \$56 billion in 1980, when set against the reduced net capital inflow, indicated that there had been a net transfer of \$24 billion in financial resources out of capital-importing countries. This figure, which is provisional, is the same as the revised estimate for 1985.

On the external deht crisis, the survey said on the basis of present trends in commodity prices and interest rates, and recent and prospective world economic growth, the situation was "unsustainable". Both low-income countries in sub-Sbaran Africa and middle-income nations in Latin America are experiencing difficulties in meeting interest payment obligations, according to the survey.

Little improvement can be expected by 1990 under current policies, it predicts.

Iraq to boost investments

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) Arab industrial investment in Iraq would receive further encouragement in the country's industrial development plan for 1986-1990.

Under the plan, 229 industrial projects worth some \$700 million were scheduled to be built in various parts of the country. The plan is part of the industry ministry's strategy to boost the private sector's contribution to industrial

development.
Official figures indicated that 79 licences were granted between February and April this year for setting up private industrial pro-

UAE oil income plunges

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) - Plan- increase in the volume of domesning Minister Humaid Ibn Ahmad Al Mualla said Saturday oil revenues plunged 41.5 per cent in 1986, compared with 1985, resulting in a 21 per cent decrease in the gross domestic product(GDP) of this oil-rich state.

to overcome the resulting financial problems due to the "streng- by the government to offset the thening factors" that had been falling oil revenues resulted in a built up over previous years, the minister told the official UAE news agency, WAM. The agency did not quote any

figures to indicate the actual decrease in oil revenues and the GDP. The minister said he was pin-

ning hopes on the improving world oil prices for an optimistic turn in the economy for the cur-World oil prices dropped from

\$28 a barrel in 1985 to less than \$10 a barrel in the summer of 1986, before rising again to \$18 a barrel last December. The minister said local invest-

ment also suffered, dropping from 16.9 million dirhams (\$4.6 billion) in 1985 to 15 billion

But the government was able dirhams (\$4.08 billion) in 1986. Austerity measures enforced six per cent drop in the annual naoonal consumption, the minister said.

These measures were also responsible for maintaining a surplus in the country's trade na-lance in 1986, which was esti-mated at 12.7 billion dirhams (\$3.46 hillion).

Exports, mainly oil and gas, dropped hy 23.5 per cent in 1986.
Sheikh Al Mualla said despite

the increase in the value of other major currencies against the nanonal economy in 1987." he dirbam, which is closely linked to added. the U.S. dollar, the value of imports maintained a stable bia, kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and figures in the previous years.

cause there has been a steady security.

oc production in the fields of agriculture and industry.

This resulted in a decrease in the volume of imports, especially

in the field of construction. Non-oil sectors have not been seriously affected by the fall in oil revenues, the minister said. He added that one important sector - agriculture and fisheries

cent in 1986, compared to 1985. Non-oil exports maintained their value at 9 hillion dirhams (\$2.45 hillion) in 1986 and are expected to increase in the coming years due to the attendon from the public and private sec-tors in the country. Sheikh A! Mualla said.

- achieved a growth of 6.9 per

"A rise in world oil prices and enhanced cooperation between the UAE and its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) would have posiove effects on the

growth in 1986 compared with Oman with the UAE into a tegional alliance in quest of econo-He said this was mainly be- mic integration and collective

FAO sees smaller wheat crop

ROME (R) — The U.N 's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said it expects a smaller world wheat crop this year, largely because of difficult conditions in the Soviet Union.

In its latest "Food Outlook", FAO forecast this year's worldwide wheat crop would decline to 517 million tonnes from an esomated 536 million for 1986. FAO said the Soviet Union

would have a hard time meeting its production target this year, because of widespread winter kill and delays in spring planting. In the past, wheat prices have

surged when poor harvests have forced the Soviet Union to buy grain on the world market. FAO said world production of

all cereals in 1987 should dip to 1.82 billion tonnes from an estimated 1.86 billion last year.

fewer acres were planted, but the million over a three-month European Community and Brazil should have a record cereals har-

Asian output could rise despite drop in China's crop, while prospects in North Africa are also good, FAO said. Poor harvests are now being

reaped in southern Africa, and production in Argentina and Australian are also down. Meanwhile, FAO said it had

approved \$9.2 million of emergency food aid for drought victims and refugees in Brazil. Somalia, Sudan and the Philip-

FAO said 150,000 people in the Brazilian state of Bahia, hit by a drought which has caused the loss FAO said.

Production in the United States of nearly all their cereal crop, and Canada will be down because would be sent food aid worth \$2.3

period.

It said Somalia would receive 5,000 tonnes of lentils worth \$1.82 million to help feed Ethiopian refugees until the end of October and Sudan would receive \$4.7 million to help more than 400,600 drought-affected nomads.

FAO said 1,285 tonnes of rice, coconut oil and beans would be sent to the Philippines to help 18.600 Indochinese refugees in processing and transit camps during a six-month operation at an esomated cost of \$413,550.

The food aid grants came from the resources of the United Nations-FAO Food Programme,

West German economy weakens The economics ministry said

BONN (R) - Government figures confirmed that the West German economy, which world leaders hope can be a "locomohive" of global expansion, actually shrank in the first three months

A harsh winter, and higher prices on German exports as the Deutschemark appreciated against a weakling dollar, were blamed. And the West Germans bastened to say that things were now likely to be on an upswing.

But provisional figures by the Federal Statistics Office showed first quarter gross national product (GNP), the broadest measure of economic activity, fell a real 0.5 per cent compared with the last three months of 1986. It was up 2.4 per cent compared with the same period in

Government officials had forecast that the figures would show that the economy, West Europe's biggest, had contracted.

stagnant exports and a severe winter which depressed building activity were responsible for "relatively weak" results. But "a clear upswing for GNP

in the second quarter can be expected," a statement said. Building activity had livened up, while a more stable mark and continued world economic expansion should combine to halt the

decline in exports. Also, consumer demand looked bealthier. The United States, at the Venice summit and on other occasions, has stressed the importance of an expanding Ger-

man economy. America, it is argued, running a colossal trade deficit, just cannot go on importing so much from the test of the world.

Those nations with big trade surpluses, like West Germany and Japan, must fire up consumer

recession — bad for jobs, living standards and the management of Third World deht.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James
Baker said in Venice last week

that the German statistics would he looked at closely to see whether the German economy was on course. Mr. Ute Geipel, an economist

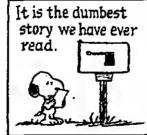
with Citibank here, commented: "the figures are no reason for great optimism."

The government itself recently cut its 1987 growth forecast to under two per cent from 2.5. Most German economie institutes expect growth of between 1.5 and two per cent, while some hanks

predict one per cent. But Mr. Klaus Wieners, chief economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank, said private consumption, which grew at a slower rate of 2.6 per cent in the first quarter, after four per cent in the last demand and suck in more imports three months of 1986, would be a major factor in coming months.

Peanuts









Mutt'n' Jeff











Andy Capp

51 Expose 52 Fabricated

Maring the office of the territory of the



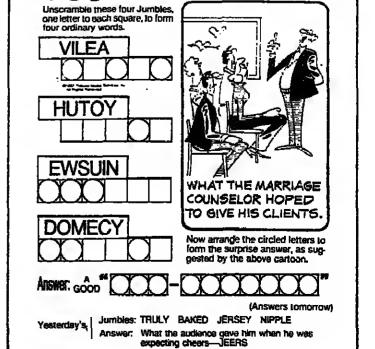






good on a woman!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



this week due to the uncertainty Metals traded higher due to of decisions taken at the Venice The expected dollar range for ounce to \$8.05 an ounce. The pound sterling moved Charts indicate that gold is nigher due to re-election of Prime Minister Margaret

strong dollar. The D.M. traded between

lower against the dollar and made new historic lows because

cent compared to the corresponding months of 1986.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987

new projects. Wind up whatever is not completed before getting your new ideas working.

ARIES [Mar. 21 to Apr. 19] Plan how to gain personal aims and get busy on them. Get financial problems well-

that makes whatever your working on less difficult.

Utilize the ideas of co-workers. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find an in-

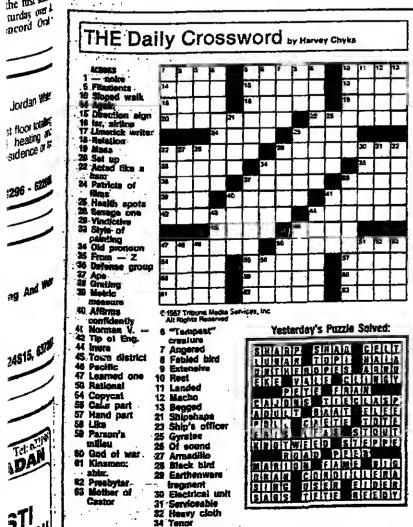
an invitation from a new contact.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your home improved just as you planned. Contact your buddles and

improve your welfare.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be, or she, will be interested in whatever is of a modern nature. Give this child a fine education in modern schools since he, or she, will do well in business and be very practical. A producer of great ability here. Participation in sports

will make your progeny strong.



COLUMNS 768

Iraqi hospitals swamped for AIDS tests

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi hospitals have been swamped by

foreign workers and visitors seeking tests for the killer disease.
AIDS, required under a tough new law. The ruling Revolutionary
command Council decreed in April all foreigners and Iraque.

entering the country must undergo the test at a government hospital within five days of arrival. The penalty for violating what

may be the world's toughest anti-AIDS law is a 500 dinar (\$1600)

fine or six months in jail. A Reuter correspondent who went for

his test saw more than one hundred foreigners, mostly Egyptian

and Sudanese workers, crowding a small office at the Al Haidari. Hospital in central Baghdad. One Egyptian said he had been waiting five days for the AIDS and other required health tests.

The office was dispensing certificates telling applicants to return

for an AIDS test in two months but allowing them to leave Iraq

before then. Diplomats say some travellers trying to leave without

the certificates have been turned hack at the airport. No AIDS

cases have been officially reported in Iraq, whose population of some 14 million includes two million foreigners.

PARIS (R) — Two partners in the French company Chaumet

French jewellers charged with fraud

Seoul police, protesters clash around cathedral

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) - Police and antigovernment demonstrators clashed again Sunday around a Roman Catholic cathedral complex after restrictions were eased to permit the celebration of

It was the fifth consecutive day of violent protests in the heart of the South Korean capital.

Witnesses said the number of protesters inside Myongdong Cathedral compound swelled to about 3,000 during the afterooon. Many shouted slogans denouncing the government of President Chun Doo-Hwan and demanding for democratic reforms.

In the narrow streets outside the compound, police hattled other protestors

At one point about 500 young demonstrators occupied part of a street and hurled more than a dozen gasoline bottle bombs at police. Police used tear gas grenades to break up the crowd.

Some people were seen being taken away injured, but there was no immediate estimate. To break up one street rally that went on for almost two hours, police wearing heavy flak-jacket type vests charged into the crowd,

.S. accused

HAMBURG, West Germany

(AP) — A Soviet official has

charged that U.S. refusal to in-

clude one class of medium-range

missile in a treaty to remove such

weapons from Europe shows

Washington is not serious about

disarmament division in the

Soviet Foreign Ministry, made

the charge in a commentary writ-

1A missiles by West Germany.

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan leader

Najib has said the communist

authorities are ready for contacts

with supporters of the exiled for-

mer Monarch Zahir Shah to

promote a settlement in the coun-

try, the official Soviet news agen-

not stay in temporising posi-tions," TASS quoted Mr. Najib

as telling a Communist Party cen-

tral committee plenum in Kabul

possibilities for entering into con-

tact with Monarchist forces, poli-

tical activists of former regimes,

and well-known and authoritative

clergymen," TASS quoted Najib

Soviet Union, which intervened

militarily in Afghanistan in De-

cember 1979, had been quietly

promoting the idea of the king's

supporters taking part in a coali-

Diplomats in Moscow said the

"It is necessary to use the

"Time is passing, and we can-

cy TASS said Sunday.

last Wednesday.

as saying.

Afghan leader favours

contacts with ex-king

Viktor Karpov, chief of the

the proposed deal.

magazine Der Spiegel.

control.

sending both demonstrators and curious passersby fleeing.

Several angry women approached one line of police, handing out flowers and pleading with them not to fire tear gas at the demonstrators.

The students occupying the cathedral have declared it a "liherated zone." They have vowed they will not surrender.

The protests, the most serious since President Chun Doo-Hwan came to power in 1980, appear to draw widespread encouragement and support.

Police said 647 protesters in Seoul had been arrested as of late

A priest at the cathedral, who spoke on the condition that he not he identified, said negotiations were continuing between church officials and government authorities.

The demonstrators reportedly want to be allowed to leave the state.

perpowers' proposed dismantling

of medium-range nuclear missiles

in Europe on the condition that

the Pershing 1As are exempted,

kill 12 in Delhi while government officials and police are reportedly insisting that the demonstrators must be NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Sikh gunmen sprayed bullets at guests at a child's birthday party and at punished.

Sikh

told Reuters

state of Punjab.

points on main roads.

extremists

late night strollers in suburban

late Saturday night leaving a trail

of dead and dying on the streets of prosperous south Delhi, police

Police said they had not identi-

fied the attackers who escaped

but believed them to be extrem-

ists fighting for an independent Sikh homeland in the northern

City Police Commissioner Ved

Marwah put the capital on "red

alert" and placed police check

Extra police were put on patrol

at railway stations, airports, bus

terminals and government build-

ngs. The attacks raised fears that

the extremists had once again shifted their battleground from

Punjab where police have led a

crackdown against them since

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

claimed direct rule from Delhi on

Extremists killed some 90 peo-

ple in the capital and three ad-

joining states in May 1985 by

concealing booby trap bombs in

On Saturday night gunmen

burst into the home of a wealthy

Hindu contractor in greater

Kailash suburb where some 100

guests were celebrating his son's

"Initially we did not think

much about the minor explosions

but suddenly we heard the stacca-

to burst of gunfire," family mem-

ber Rakesh Behl told reporters.

and at that moment two terrorists

"People started running blindly

the state on May 11.

transistor radios.

first birthday.

The students are getting public shows of support from some members of the church.

On Saturday, dozens of nuns gathered at the gates leading to the cathedral and sang hymns. Some of them said they would protect the students from a possihle police assault.

The Korea Times on Sunday quoted unidentified Catholic sources as saying Stephen Cardinal Kim Siou-Hwan, South Korea's highest-ranking church leader, had met with a top government official to discuss the situation.

Several government officials and members of the president's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held meetings over the weekend. Few details were dis-

Prime Minister Lee Han-Key was quoted in news reports as having told one meeting that the demonstrations during the week violated democratic order and endangered the very basis of the

on missiles insincerity

a proviso accepted by the United Bonn's stand is based on fears of being uniquely exposed to Soviet conventional forces if the United States were banned by treaty from deploying nuclear

missiles in Westero Europe. ten for the West German news-Mr. Karpov argued that if the United States could leave its Per-He said the Soviet Union would find unacceptable the reshing 1A warheads intact in West tention of 72 U.S. built Pershing Germany, as presumed by retention of the missiles themselves, "this could circumvent and ren-The missiles are operated by the der meaningless" a superpower West German army, but their treaty on European missiles. nuclear warheads are under U.S.

This can only show that the West Germany backs the su- United States is not ready for

tion government in Kabul, Zahir Shah, 73, ruled Afgha-

nistan from 1933 to 1973. He lives

in exile in Rome.

time in Rome.

guerrilla commanders.

bachev indicated last month that

the Kremlin would not object if

the Kabul authorities sought poli-

tical contacts with Zahir Shah.

actual, serious work toward a mutually acceptable treaty on a double zero option in Europe," wrote Mr. Karpov.

The "double zero option" denotes proposals for elimination of all nuclear missiles with a range of 500 to 5,000 kilometres.

"The assertion that one is striving for such an option will only sound convincing when the posi-tion of the USA in the arms talks doesn't stand in such crass contrast with its political statements." Mr. Karpov said in his commentary.

Mr. Karpov's piece was to appear in Der Spiegel's issue that goes on sale Monday. Advance copies of the magazine were made available to news agencies on Saturday.

burst in. They fired nearly 15 rounds from two sten-guns... Vijendra Kumar Behl told Reuters he saw a Sikh with a flowing beared and kerchief on his head fire a suhmachine-gun at Kampuchea the family. The attack, which lasted two or three minutes left a total of six guests dead and eight

> The attackers also lobbed a grenade, which failed to explode, into the crowd which was chatting and drinking under a marquee in the garden. A banner reading "happy birthday" still hung outside the house Sunday.

The Sikhs, described as young, tork over a car parked outside with three guests in it. They forced the driver to speed away at gunpoint. Police later found the car with the three guests shot dead inside.

One report said police also found a note in the vehicle written in Hindi which said: "I am the general of Bhindranwale Force and if innocent people continue to be killed in Punjah by the CRPF (paramilitary police) then we will retaliate by killing innocent people in Delhi."

Congress Party nominates presidential candidate

The Ruling Congress Party on Sunday nominated the country's current vice president, Ramaswamy Venkataraman, as its candidate for president.

Election for the largely ceremonial post is scheduled for July

The nomination was made at a meeting of the party's parliamentary board. Board members and Southero Command in Panama, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi later visited Mr. Venkataraman's home to congratulate him.

Actress Geraldine Page dies

NEW YORK (R) - Geraldine Page, the screen and theatre star whose many honours included a 1986 Oscar for best actress, was found dead of an apparent heart attack in her apartment, police said Sunday. She was 62.

Delhi killing 12 people and injur-Police said Ms. Page was found ing 21 in the worst extremist by her son, Anthony, in her lower attack in the Indian capital in two Manhattan apartment at 5:55 p.m. (2155 GMT) Saturday. Extremists struck in four places

Ms. Page's latest role was in Noel Coward's play "Blithe Spirit," opposite Richard Chamberlain on broadway, in a performance that won her a Tony nomination. She had missed several performances due to ill-

Ms. Page was boro on Nov. 22, 1924, in Kirksville, Missouri. She grew up in Chicago, and began ber stage career aged 17 in an amateur production of Excuse My Dust.

Ms. Page, considered one of the greatest American stage actresses of the last 30 years, finally won a Hollywond Oscar in 1986 after seven frustrating trips to the Academy Awards as a nominee who was passed over.

"If you don't tell anybdy," the actress told reporters as she clasped the Best Actress Oscar, "I thought I should have won every time. I'm my biggest fan."

Ms. Page received a thunderous standing ovation when her name was announced as winner for her role as the hymn-singing Carrie Watts in the independent-



Geraldine Page with her 1986 Oscar for best actress (file photo) produced the Trip to

F. Murray Abraham, who won the Best Actor Oscar in 1985 for his role as Antonio Salieri in Amadeus and presented the award to Ms. Page, said after he opened the envelope, "I consider this woman the best actress in the

English-speaking world."
Ms. Page, who appeared on hroadway early in 1986 in Sam Shepard's A Lie of the Mind, has been a major star of the new York stage since conquering it in a 1952 off-Broadway production of Tennessee Williams' Summer And Smoke.

She received her first Oscar nomination for the screen version of Summer And Smoke and added six more for Sweet Bird of Youth, Interiors, Hondo, You're a Big Boy Now, Pete 'n Tillie and The Pope of Greenwich Village.

encircled Chinese units making

cross-border forays and un-

leashed a barrage of loudspeaker

warnings to them to withdraw.

with their own loudspeaker warn-

ings, leading to exchanges up to a

week long, they said. China last month warned of

'unpieasant incidents" nnless

alleged Indian incursions stop-

ped. But spokesman for both

sides have since urged peaceful

discussion of the dispute and said

press reports of clashes were ex-

The line dividing Tibet and India's Armachal Pradesh state

was drawn by Sir Arthur McMa-

in North Korea is his first visit to

Riots and street fightings broke

out in Panama after Col. Diaz

Herrera made the charges against

Gen. Noriega.

aggerated.

Chinese troops had answered

Indian minister in Peking to discuss border tension

PEKING (R) — Indian Foreign month that Indian forces had Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari arencircled Chinese units making rived in Peking Sunday for talks with Chinese officials expected to deal with border tension which has led to confrontations between Chinese and Indian troops.

"We have much to discuss," Tiwari said in a statement to journalists, without referring directly to reports of incursions across the disputed frontier between Tibet and northeast India by armed units of each country earlier this year.

Asked whether there had been recent horder clashes," Mr. Tiwari replied: "There have been no incidents. Both China and India deny

fighting has taken place in the Himalayan frontier region. A foreign tourist in Tibet told Reuters he had seen a husload of injured Chinese soldiers travelling away from the border area in

hon, Foreign Secretary of British India, in 1914 and has never been accepted by China. Mr. Tiwari's two-day stopover in Peking on his way home from a meeting of non-aligned countries

early May.

Madrid grants asylum to retired Panamanian colonel

MADRID (Agencies) — Spain and Gen. Nutting all denied the will grant political asylum to allegations. Panamanian retired Col. Roberto Diaz Herrera, a spokesman of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry said Sunday.

Inocencio Arias said the decision was based on "humanitarian reasons" and an agreement with the Panamanian government.

Col. Diaz Herrera, speaking to reporters at his home in Panama City on Saturday, said he had dictated a letter to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, requesting asylum for himself, his family and friends.

Mr. Arias did not say when Col. Diaz Herrera is expected to arrive in Spain.

Last week, Col. Diaz Herrera claimed Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Gen. Wallace Nutting, then head of the U.S. conspired to plant a bomb on

Afterward, Col. Diaz Herrera said he feared for his life and sought asylum from Spain. Meanwhile heavily-armed troops surrounded a church dur-

ing a "mass for peace" Saturday and helicopters carrying machinegun wielding soldiers huzzed the building in a tense stand-off between Panama's military and Catholic Church.

The incident occurred as many Panama City hanks, shops and businesses cleared away dehris from their dours and reopened after several days of violent street riots protesting against military

Under a state of emergency declared by the government two days ago to quell the riots, public gatherings are banned except in

jewellers to Napoleon Bonaparte, Queen Victoria, African Potentates and Middle East royalty since the 18th century, were charged with fraud and abuse of confidence, judicial sources said. Jacques Chaumet, 60, and his brother Pierre, 58, were arrested after they filed for bankruptcy citing huge debts. Paris bankers said the brothers, the minh generation of Channets to run the store in the exclusive Place Vendome, owed about 1.8 billion francs (\$300 million). Most debts were owed to international banks, fellow jewellers and rich clients on whose behalf it sold jewellery, they said. Bankers said the arrest of the Chaumet brothers had shocked the Paris financial community and the practice of waiving strict credit guarantees for loans to the secretive jewellery business would now be questioned.

Bangladesh rat-race enters 3rd year

DHAKA (R) - In its continuing war on rodents, the Bangladesh government is offering television sets and other electronic gadgets as rewards for farmers who bag at least 500 rats, agriculture officials have said. They said nearly five million rats had been killed since Bangladesh launched a campaign two years ago to save up to 1.4 million tonnes of rice and wheat destroyed by rats. annually. Until now rat-catchers had been given four U.S. cents. for each rat killed, but an official told Reuters: "So far this has been a success, but we need to revise strategies to cope with the fast-growing rat population." Farmers normally use fishing nets and tranquillisers mixed with wheat-balls to capture the rodents. But where the devices fail to work, they use trumpets, londspeakers and firecrackers to halt the advancing hordes. Agriculture experts have suggested that huzzards and eagles should be bred to keep down the rodent population.

Sinatra starts Italian concert tour

PALERMO, Sicily (R) - Frank Sinatra, declaring himself a Sicilian, returned to the land of his ancestors for an inaugural concert of a three-week Italian tour that had more than 10,000 fans screaming for more. It was the first time that the New-Jersey-born crooner they call 'the voice' had performed in Sicily and the fans in Palermo's Favorita Stadium embraced him like a returning son. "I'm a Sicilian, my father was born here ... in Catania," Sinatra, 70, told the crowd in accented Italian. He started with Fly Me To The Moon, won a 10-minute ovation with My Way and rounded off with Mack the Knife. Sinatra's brief stay. in Palermo sparked a minor political controversy with the leftist Proletarian Democracy Party accusing the local council of unnecessarily subsidising the concert. But its biggest impact seemed to have been on Sicilians hoping they might be related to Sinatra. "My father was the brother of Antonio (Sinatra's father), so that makes me Frankie's consin," the newspaper Giornale quoted one fan as saying. It said the man's age, 28, did not quite-

Soviet officials sentenced for corruption

MOSCOW (R) - Two Soviet legal officials have been sentenced to unspecified terms of corrective labour for forcing a man to plead guilty to two murders he did not commit, a Soviet newspaper has said. The daily Sovetskaya Rossiya said V. Shchegol, former attorney general in the Oktyabrsky region of Krasnodar, a town near the Black Sea, and his chief researcher. A. Kegeyan, had sought to advance their careers by solving the case quickly. They forced Gennady Abolmasov to confess to the murder of his mother and her lodger. He was saved from execution when the real murderer confessed before the death sentence was carried out, it said. The two officials had ignored evidence and fabricated a case against Abolmasov to appear more professional and win praise from their superiors, it said. The Soviet Communist Party leadership has called for a crackdown on abuse in the country's police and indiciary amid concern over a number of miscarriages of justice reported in the press.

Soviet woman gets new visual powers

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet woman who started seeing ultraviolet rays after electrocuting herself can diagnose illnesses, see through asphalt and tell people what they are for lunch, the government newspaper Izvestia said Snnday. Yuliya Vorobyeva, 37, was pronounced dead and spent two nights in a morgue after receiving a 380-volt electric shock in March, 1978. She did not sleep for six months after she regained consciousness. Then she finally had a long sleep and next day found she had new visual powers, Izvestia said. "I went shopping for some hread one morning. I got to the has stop and a woman was standing there.. I went up to her and suddenly I was struck by horror - I thought I could see right through this woman like a television screen, said. Vorohyeva said she saw nltra-violet rays from the sun and the soil beneath the asphalt covering a road. Y. Yeizhvertin, a doctor, said Vorohyeva was a peerless diagnostician. She told him correctly that his hearing was better in one ear and his right eye was weaker than his left within seconds, the daily said. Another doctor, S. Svedlerova, said Vorobyeva was able to diagnose the most neglected illnesses and had never made a wrong diagnosis: When Izvestia correspondent N. Lisovenko visited Vorobyeva m Donetsk in the Soviet Ukraine, she correctly told him a light red liquid in his stomach indicated he had eaten "kisel," a kind of starchy jelly.

Soviets plan huge satellites for electricity

NEW YORK (AP) — The Soviet Union is planning to build huge satellites that will convert sunlight into electricity for use on earth and will reflect sunlight for lighting at night, according to a report published Sunday. The New York Times reported that the giant new rocket developed by the Soviets would be used to lift the satellite components into orbit. The ultimate goal is to beam energy back to earth," for conversion into electricity, said energy back to earth, for conversion into electricity, said Nicholas L. Johnson, an expert on Soviet space programmes at Teledyne Brown Engineering in Colorado Springs, Colorado, "They also talk about using reflectors in space to light cities and farms." Guri I. Marchuk, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and other Soviet officials recently have halled the goal of solar power satellites. "Power is a prerequirity for a michigant of solar power satellites." of solar power satellites. "Power is a prerequisite for anything you do in space," said Peter Glaser, a pioneer of the solar-power satellite idea. Proceeding with solar power satellites will give them: a number of options," he said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAB SHARIF

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ Q.t-Neither vulnerable, as South

♦KJ763 **4Q9**5 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 2 4 Pass ? weak

What action do you take?

A.—You have little or no defense and you can be sure that the opponents have a heart fit. From your hand, it is even possible that the opponents could make a siam. Make life difficult for them—jump to four spades to force West to guess at a high level

Q.2-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ◆Q8 VAJ72 0KQ952 ◆K7 The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 4 Pass ?

What do you bid now? A.-On this hand, too, you should jump to four spades—this time with every expectation of making that contract. It is the fact that you might have either of the above holdings that puts West in a predicament when he has a good hand.

Q.3.—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: **4K983** ♥AQJ95 ₽K8 **493** The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ◊ Pass 1 ♡ Pass

2 4 Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—You are interested in a slam. and a grand slam is not unlikely if partner has the right hand. However, you need room to investigate. Since North's jump shift was gameforcing, for the moment you need do no more than agree to the trump suit by bidding three spades.

Q.4-As South, vulnerable, you **±Q**9 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West 2 4 Pass 2 Pass ? forcing What do you bid now? A .- You know where you want to play the hand, so get there as fast as possible. Jump to four hearts. That is a specialized bid which shows good trumps while denying

first- or second-round control of

any side suit.

Q.5-Both vulnerable, as South 4K105 ∇AJ93 ♦KJ10 4O83 Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

A.—You have the strength and shape for a two no trump response, but it is unsound policy to bypass a reasonable four-card major. Even though your hand is perfectly balhe could ignore his weakish four-card major if you jump in no trump.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you **4K9 ♥Q109542 ♦985 464** The bidding has proceeded:
North Bast South West

1 NT Pass 2 \(\nabla\) Pass

3 \(\nabla\) Pass ?

What action do you take? A .-- Partner's raise shows a maximum no trump opening bid with good heart support. Even though you have only 5 points in high cards, we feel your sixth heart is just about enough to warrant your bidding game in the suit.

to top ASEAN conference

The guerrilla alliance fighting the communist government of SINGAPORE (R) - Kampuchea will be the first item on Afghanistan is divided over the agenda when foreign miniswhether Zahir Shah should be allowed to enter a future coalition ters of the Association of Southgoveroment in Kabul. East Asian Nations (ASEAN) meet in Singapore Monday for The former king practised a hrand of Soviet-orientated nontheir 20th annual conference. alignment in his 40-year rule and

Hours before the start of their has shunned efforts to create a formal session, ministers from government-in-exile during his Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines. Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei will meet officials of the Westero specialists say the king favours a transitional government international conference on Kamthat would have communist partipuchea and United Nations recipation but would also include fugee experts to review the latest tribally-based leaders in exile and developments in the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Soviet leader Mikhail Gor-

There has been a flurry of diplomatic moves connected with the Kampuchean problem in recent months, including a visit to Jakarta in March by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevard-

But the upshot of all these moves has been a continuing im-

ASEAN believes the Vietnamese want to create the impression that there is an active dialogue for a solution between both sides to generate movement without surrendering any ground in Kampuchea where they maintain about 140,000 troops. Vietnam invaded Kampuchea

in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge and set up the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. In addition to Kampuchea, efforts to boost the region's economic development will be the main topic at the series of meet-

The ASEAN ministers will meet among themselves for two days before holding group and individual discussions with counterparts from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Com-

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the first arrival Saturday, said Japan's desire to play a greater role in the region and reduce its hnge trade surplus presented exciting opportunities for ASEAN.

"This is an exciting game starting now with the Japanese looking for places to put their money... all we have to do is make ASEAN look attractive for what they are planning to do," he

Mr. Mochtar said it was unlikely U.N. support for the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would be adversely affected by the one-year leave of absence by its leader, Prince Norodom Siha-

Gen. Omar Torrijos' plane. Gen. Noriega, the CIA Italian parties fight for women's vote

ROME (R) - Italy's political parties, long a Latin male-preserve, are fighting an unpre-cedented battle for the votes of 24 million women in the general election, and fielding a record number of female candidates. After years of political obscur-

ity, women have returned to centre stage, as parties from both left and right scramble to win the support of women, who make up 52 per cent of the electorate.

Altogether 1,577 women in a total of 10,907 candidates will be standing for parliament's upper and lower houses in the June 14-15 elections, the largest number in Italy's history, and the hope is that more women candidates will mean more women's

votes. "Women - vote for women, is the slogan from the majority Christian Democrats (DC) to the opposition Communists, Italy's second largest party.

Until now, most Italians have been hard-pressed to name more than a handful of women politicians — hardly surprising as they account for only seven per cent of the seats in the chamber of deputies and senate.

But in an election campaign that has been long on invective between politicians and short on policies, the issue of women's representation has given the parties at least one clear issue on which to make a stand. "The parties, trying to attract a

disaffected and alienated electorate, have given up fighting on policies and are relying on image alone ... In this case an image that attracts women," said anthropologist Ida Magli. Behind the serenading of

women voters, lies a telling sociological fact — that as more Italian women come out of the kitchen, go to university and get jobs, they are becoming more politically aware. The Communists, aiming their

campaign at this new generation, are putting up 205 women candidates compared to 37 at the last election in 1983. The DC, whose campaign pitch

in the past leaned heavily on Roman Catholic family values, has traditionally attracted the women's vote, but failed to translate this support into women They are now fielding 86

women, 30 per cent of their candidates compared with 20 per cent in 1983. The small Radical Party has

seized upon the issue in its own idiosyncratic way, nominating porn queen Ilona Staller, who has heated up the campaign by baring her breasts while canvassing in her Rome constituency.

"Yes sir, the women's moment has arrived," announced the political magazine Europeo in a re-cent edition. "Let's try it and

But Italian feminists are watching the latest developments with a cynical eve.

Many feel that the parties are using the women's issue as a way to win votes and will promptly dump their candidates once the elections are over.

"Women have been put on the electoral roll to help the parties, not the women's cause," said

An Italian journalist and feminist adds: "The parties have used the women's movement in a very calculating way to get to power. They don't really care about women's issues."